INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR SAVING THE ARAL SEA

INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR WATER COORDINATION OF CENTRAL ASIA

BULLETIN ICWC of Central Asia

April 2026

№ 3 (116)

Scientific-Information Center of Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia

Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia	**BULLETIN № 3 (116)**	April 2026

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Documents of the 93rd ICWC Meeting

Minutes of the 93rd meeting of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan

10 April 2026 Bukhara, Republic of Uzbekistan

Chairman of the meeting:

Shavkat R. Khamraev	Minister of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ICWC members:

Nurjan M. Nurjigitov	Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation, Republic of Kazakhstan
Daler A. Abdurazokzoda	Head of Central Water and Energy Policy Administration, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (by power of attorney)
Derya Kh. Ishankulyev	Deputy Head of the State Committee for Water Management (by power of attorney)

ICWC Executive Bodies:

Umar A. Nazarov	Head, ICWC Secretariat
Makhmud Ya. Makhramov	Head, BWO Amu Darya
Odil A. Kholkhujaev	Head, BWO Syr Darya
Avazdjon R. Uktamov	Head of Department, BWO Syr Darya
Dinara R. Ziganshina	Director, Scientific-Information Center (SIC) of ICWC
Alisher M. Nazariy	Deputy Director, SIC ICWC
Kimyo A. Akhmadbekova	Senior Officer, ICWC Secretariat

Invited:

Republic of Kazakhstan

Aydar J. Abishev	Ambassador-at-Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Seylbek S. Nurymbetov	Chairman of the Committee on the Regulation, Protection, and Use of Water Resources of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
Aset A. Beristenov	Advisor to the Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation
Nurbol A. Turashbekov	Deputy Akim (head) of Turkistan Province
Saule B. Temirbulatova	Deputy Director of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
Eren E. Jangeldi	Chief Expert of the Central Asia Water Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
Khasen S. Karlybaev	Assistant to Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation
Najmadin Sh. Shamuratov	Director of the Kyzylorda Branch of the SE “Kazvodkhoz”
Merlan A. Kerimjanov	Director of the Turkistan Branch of the SE “Kazvodkhoz”

Kyrgyz Republic

Altynbek T. Kazkanov	Counselor to the Ambassador of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Republic of Uzbekistan

Republic of Tajikistan

Mirmakhmad O. Akhmedov	Master's student of the Hydromeliorative Faculty at the Tajik Agricultural University named by Shirin Shohtehmur

Turkmenistan

Yanov D. Paschiev	Head of Water Use Department, State Committee for Water Management
Tirkesh Yo. Nurgeldiev	Head of Water Use Division, State Committee for Water Management
Begench A. Mommadov	Head of the “Karakumderyassuwhojalyk” Association

Republic of Uzbekistan

Rustam J. Karshiev	Deputy Minister of Water Resources
Jakhongir B. Adburazzakov	Head of Transboundary Water Use Department, Ministry of Water Resources
Otabek N. Khazratov	Head of Division for International Relations and World Trade Organization, Ministry of Water Resources

Agenda

1. Results of the use of water withdrawal limits/quotas and the operation regimes of reservoirs in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya River basins during the 2025-2026 non-growing season.
2. Approval of country water withdrawals and forecast operation regimes of the reservoir cascades for the 2026 growing seasons in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya River basins.
3. Progress on implementation of tasks arising from the summits of the Heads of IFAS founder-states.
4. Agenda and venue of the regular 94th ICWC meeting

Decision on the first item:

Take into consideration the reports by BWO Syr Darya and BWO Amu Darya on the results of the use of water withdrawal limits and the operation regimes of reservoirs in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya River basins during 2025-2026 the non-growing season.

Decision on the second item:

1. Approve water withdrawal limits for the 2026 growing season in the Syr Darya River basin (Appendix 1) and Amu Darya River basin (Appendix 2)

2. Take into consideration the reports by BWO Syr Darya and BWO Amu Darya on the forecast operation regimes of reservoir cascades for the growing season 2026 in the Syr Darya river basin (Appendix 3) and Amu Darya River basin (Appendix 4).

3. Once the operation regimes for the Toktogul and Bakhri Tojik reservoirs have been agreed upon, the Kazakh and Uzbek parties will revisit the issue of inflow to the Shardara reservoir during the 2026 growing season.

Decision on the third item:

1. Recognize the effectiveness of work of ICWC executive bodies in implementing the proposals and initiatives voiced at the meetings of the Heads of IFAS founder states in Turkmenbashi (2018) and Dushanbe (2023)

2.ICWC members and executive bodies shall present updated information on the implementation of tasks arising from the IFAS summits at regular ICWC meetings.

3. The ICWC Secretariat shall be involved in organizing and conducting the event titled “Frontiers of Transboundary Cooperation: Innovations and Actions for Water for Sustainable Development” as part of the Dushanbe Conference.

Decision on the fourth item:

1. Hold the regular 94th ICWC meeting in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The date of the regular ICWC meeting shall be agreed in working order.

3. Propose the following agenda for the 94th ICWC meeting:

1) The use of water withdrawal limits and the operation regimes of reservoirs in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya River basins during the 2026 growing season.

2) Progress on implementation of tasks arising from the summits of the Heads of IFAS founder-states

3) Additional issues

4) Agenda and venue of the regular 95th ICWC meeting.

Republic of Kazakhstan	**N.M. Nurjigitov**
Kyrgyz Republic	
Republic of Tajikistan	**D. A. Abdurazokzoda**
Turkmenistan	**D.Kh. Ishankuliyev**
Republic of Uzbekistan	**Sh.R. Khamraev**

Appendix 1

Water -user state	**Requested, mcm**
Republic of Kazakhstan (Dustlik canal)	909
Kyrgyz Republic	270
Republic of Tajikistan	1905
Republic of Uzbekistan	8800
Total:	11884

Appendix 2

Water withdrawal limits/quotas from the Amu Darya River and water supply to the river delta and Aral Sea during the 2026 growing season

River basin, state	Water withdrawal limits, mcm	
	Total for the year (from 1.10.25 to 1.10. 26)	Including growing season (from 1.04.26 to 1.10.26)
Total from the Amu Darya River, including:	55636.8	39772.1
Republic of Tajikistan	10066.8	7052.1
Water withdrawal from the Amu Darya River at nominal Kerki g/s, including:	44000	31520
Turkmenistan	22000	15500
Republic of Uzbekistan	22000	16020
In addition:		
- Water supply to the river delta and the Aral Sea, including irrigation water releases and CDW	4200	2100
- provision of sanitary-environmental flow to irrigation system	800	
Dashoguz province	150	
Khorezm province	150	
Republic of Karakalpakstan	500	

Appendix 3

Forecast operation schedule of the Naryn – Syr Darya reservoir cascade (April 1 – September 30, 2026)

	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total, mcm
Toktogul reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3 /s	393	568	1120	735	521	394	
	mcm	1018	1522	2903	1968	1396	1020	9827
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	7104	7416	8008	9706	10400	10735	
end of the season	mcm	7416	8008	9706	10400	10735	11080	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3 /s	267	347	465	476	396	261	
	mcm	692	929	1205	1274	1061	676	5837
Bakhri Tojik reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3 /s	374	398	319	300	300	267	
(Akdjar g/s)	mcm	969	1067	828	804	804	692	5164
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	3404	3454	3414	2981	2128	1557	
end of the season	mcm	3454	3414	2981	2128	1557	1609	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3 /s	344	370	399	520	427	200	
	mcm	893	991	1035	1393	1145	518	5975
Shardara reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3 /s	303	268	153	102	106	150	
	mcm	786	718	397	273	283	389	2846
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	5153	4960	4628	3468	2000	1155	
end of the season	mcm	4960	4628	3468	2000	1155	1064	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3 /s	300	330	500	500	350	150	
	mcm	778	884	1296	1339	937	389	5623

	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total, mcm
Releases to Kyzylkum canal	m3 /s	60	40	60	106	38	10	
	mcm	155	107	156	284	102	26	830
Water supply to the Aral Sea	m3 /s	90	90	90	90	90	80	
	mcm	233	241	233	241	241	207	1397
Charvak reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3 /s	260	416	464	316	176	110	
	mcm	675	1114	1202	846	471	286	4594
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	646	932	1512	1962	1925	1682	
end of the season	mcm	932	1512	1962	1925	1682	1570	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3 /s	140	199	290	330	267	153	
(Discharge from Gazalkent HPP)	mcm	363	533	752	883	715	397	3643
Andijan reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3 /s	165	270	235	129	53	50	
	mcm	427	724	609	345	142	129	2376
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	1166	1295	1509	1570	1281	965	
end of the season	mcm	1295	1509	1570	1281	965	947	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3 /s	112	190	212	236	171	57	
	mcm	289	510	549	633	459	147	2587

Note:
Inflow to the Shardara reservoir, as proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is expected to be 3210 mcm, provided that the issue referred to in paragraph 2.3 of the Protocol is resolved favorably.

Appendix 4

Forecast operation regime of Nurek and Tuyamuyun reservoirs (April 1- September 30, 2026, mcm)

Nurek reservoir	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	6470	6377	6761	8349	9575	10079	6470
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	450	769	1300	1535	1261	733	
	mcm	1166	2061	3370	4113	3378	1901	15988
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	533	684	733	1121	1097	550	
	mcm	1382	1832	1901	3002	2938	1426	12480
Volume: end of the season	mcm	6377	6761	8349	9575	10079	10554	10554
Accumulation (+), drawdown (-)	mcm	-93	384	1588	1227	504	474	4084

Tuyamuyun reservoir	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	3005	2610	3409	3396	3820	4287	3005
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	448	930	1212	1458	1333	583	
	mcm	1160	2491	3140	3905	3570	1512	15779
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	600	632	1217	1300	1158	883	
	mcm	1555	1692	3154	3482	3102	2290	15274
Volume: end of the season	mcm	2610	3409	3396	3820	4287	3510	3510
Accumulation (+), drawdown (-)	mcm	-395	799	-13	423	468	-778	505

The use of water withdrawal limits/quotas and operation regimes of reservoirs in the Amu Darya and Syr Darya River basins during the 2025-2026 non-growing season[1]

Amu Darya

The actual water availability for the 2025-2026 non-growing season in the Amu Darya River basin at the nominal Kerki gauging station (upstream of water intake to Garagumdarya), amounted to 77.1 % of the norm, while during the previous non-growing season, it was 101.4 % of the norm.

During the reporting non-growing season, the allocated country water withdrawal limits/quotas were used as follows:

Given the current water management situation, 84.9% of the total approved water withdrawal limit was used across the basin; with a limit of 15 864.7 mcm, 13 475.4 mcm were actually used, including:

- **Republic of Tajikistan:** actual water use amounted to 2575.0 mcm or 85.4% of the cumulative water allocation limit.
- **Turkmenistan:** actual water use amounted to 5891.0 mcm or 90.6 % of the cumulative water allocation limit.
- **Republic of Uzbekistan:** actual water use amounted to 5009.4 mcm or 78.9% of cumulative water allocation limit.

[1] Information on the 1st item of agenda of the 93rd ICWC meeting

Water-user state	Water withdrawal limits, 2025-2026 non-growing season	Actual, mcm	%% of the use
Republic of Tajikistan	3014.7	2575.0	85.4
Turkmenistan	6500.0	5891.0	90.6
Republic of Uzbekistan	6350.0	5009.4	78.9
Total	15864.7	13475.4	84.9

During the 2025-2026 non-growing season, 85.2 % of the cumulative water allocation limit was utilized downstream of the nominal Kerki gauging station (upstream of water intake to Garagumdarya), including:

Turkmenistan: actual water use amounted to 5891.0 mcm or 90.6 % of the cumulative water allocation limit.

Republic of Uzbekistan: actual water use amounted to 4746.6 mcm or 79.4 % of the cumulative water allocation limit.

Water – user state	Water withdrawal limit, 2025-2026 non-growing season	Actual, mcm	%% of the use
Downstream of nominal Kerki gauging station	12480	10637.6	85.2
Turkmenistan	6500	5891.0	90.6
Republic of Uzbekistan	5980	4746.6	79.4

The actual use of the approved water limits was as follows by river reach:

- Upper reaches – 2837.8 mcm or 83.8 % of the cumulative water allocation limit, including:

  Tajikistan – 2575.0 mcm or 85.4 % of the cumulative water allocation limit,

  Uzbekistan – 262.8 mcm or 71.0 % of the cumulative water allocation limit.

- Middle reaches – actual water use amounted to 7803.0 mcm or 93.5 % of the cumulative water allocation limit, including:

  Turkmenistan – 4 903.3 bcm or 96.1 % of the cumulative water allocation limit

  Uzbekistan –2899.7 mcm or 89.4 % of the cumulative water allocation limit

- Lower reaches – actual water use amounted to 2834.6 mcm or 68.6 % of cumulative water allocation limit, including

  Turkmenistan –987.78 mcm or 70.5 % of cumulative water allocation limit,

  Uzbekistan – 1847.0 mcm or 67.5 % of cumulative water allocation limit.

Water-user state	Water withdrawal limits, 2025-2026 non-growing season	Actual, mcm	%% of the use
Upper reaches	**3384.7**	**2837.8**	**83.8**
Republic of Tajikistan	3014.7	2575.0	85.4
Republic of Uzbekistan	370.0	262.8	71.0
Middle reaches	**8345.0**	**7803.0**	**93.5**
Turkmenistan	5100.0	4903.3	96.1
Republic of Uzbekistan	3245.0	2899.7	89.4
Lower reaches	**4135.0**	**2834.6**	**68.6**
Turkmenistan	1400.0	987.7	70.5
Republic of Uzbekistan	2735.0	1847.0	67.5

It was planned to deliver 2100 mcm to the river delta and the Aral Sea in the non-growing season. The actual quantity of water delivered was 1278 mcm or 60,9 % of the plan.

The operation regimes of the Nurek and Tuyamuyun reservoirs were projected based on average water availability.

The inflow to the Nurek reservoir was expected to be 3781 bcm during the non-growing season, while the actual inflow was 4038 mcm or 106.8 % of the expected one. Water releases from the reservoir were planned at 7342 mcm and the actual water releases amounted to 7426 mcm or 101.1 % of the plan.

Water volume in the reservoir was planned to be 6307 mcm by the end of the 2025-2026 non-growing season; the actual volume amounted to 6470 mcm or 102.5 % of the plan.

The inflow to the Tuyamuyun reservoir was expected to be 4734 mcm during non-growing season, while the actual inflow was 4467 mcm or 94.3 % of the expected one. Water releases from the reservoir were planned at 4926mcm and the actual water releases amounted to 5063 mcm or 102.8 % of the plan.

Water volume in the reservoir was planned to be 3410 mcm by the end of the 2025-2026 non-growing season; the actual volume amounted to 3005 mcm or 88.1 % of the plan.

Item		Unit	Nurek reservoir	Tuyamuyun reservoir
Volume: beginning of the season		mcm	10505	3602
Inflow to the reservoir	forecast	mcm	3781	4734
	actual	mcm	4038	4467
		%%	106.8	94.3
Water releases from the reservoir	forecast	mcm	7342	4926
	actual	mcm	7426	5063
		%%	101.1	102.8
Volume: end of the season	forecast	mcm	6307	3410
	actual	mcm	6470	3005
		%%	102.5	88.1

Analysis of the use of water withdrawal limits/quotas in the Amu Darya River basin during the 2025-2026 non-growing season, mcm

Item	Limits/quotas of water withdrawal for the 2025-2026 non-growing season	Actual	%%
Upper Darya Division (UDD) (Upper reaches), including:	3384.7	2837.8	83.8
Tajikistan	3014.7	2575.0	85.4
Uzbekistan	370.0	262.8	71.0
Water withdrawal from the Amu Darya at nominal Kerki g/s	12480	10637.6	85.2
Turkmenistan	6500.0	5891.0	90.6
Uzbekistan	5980.0	4746.6	79.4
Middle Darya Division (MDD) (Middle reaches), including	8345	7803.0	93.5
Turkmenistan	5100	4903.3	96.1
Uzbekistan	3245	2899.7	89.4
Lower reaches, including:	4135	2834.6	68.6
Turkmenistan	1400.0	987.7	70.5
Uzbekistan:	2735.0	1847.0	67.5
In addition, sanitary flow, total	800	540.9	67.6

Item	Limits/quotas of water with-	Actual	%%
including, Karakalpakstan	500	336.6	67.3
Dashoguz province	150	124.8	83.2
Khorezm province	150	79.5	53.0
Total in the basin, including:	15864.7	13475.4	84.9
Tajikistan	3014.7	2575.0	85.4
Turkmenistan	6500.0	5891.0	90.6
Uzbekistan	6350.0	5009.4	78.9

Water supply to the river delta and the Aral Sea during the 2025-2026 non-growing season, mcm

Item	October	November	December	January	February	March	Actual water supply from 01.10.25 to 31.03.26
From the Amu Darya at Samanbay g/s	93	100	157	126	110	86	672
Total water discharge from Dustlik and Suenli canal system	51	78	54	46	38		267
CDW	86	56	47	41	33	76	339
Total	230	234	258	213	181	162	1278
Cumulative	230	464	722	935	1116	1278	

Actual operation regime of Nurek and Tuyamuyun reservoirs
(October 2025- March 2026)

Nurek reservoir	Unit	Actual						TOTAL
		October	November	December	January	February	March	
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	10505	10482	9927	9231	8216	7400	10505
Inflow to the reservoir	m^3/s	322	239	239	208	223	305	
	mcm	863	620	641	557	541	816	4038
Water releases from the reservoir	m^3/s	307	424	465	550	505	584	
	mcm	823	1099	1246	1473	1223	1564	7426
Volume: end of the season	mcm	10482	9927	9231	8216	7400	6470	6470
Accumulation (+), drawdown (-)	mcm	-23	-555	-696	-1015	-816	-929	-4035

Tuyamuyun reservoir	Unit	Actual						Total
		October	November	December	January	February	March	
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	3602	3655	3776	3881	4217	4086	3602
Inflow to the reservoir	m^3/s	396	188	183	270	312	355	
	mcm	1062	487	491	722	754	951	4467
Water releases from the reservoir	m^3/s	377	141	144	144	366	759	
	mcm	1009	366	386	386	885	2032	5063
Volume: end of the season	mcm	3655	3776	3881	4217	4086	3005	3005
Accumulation (+), drawdown (-)	mcm	53	120	105	336	-131	-1081	-597

Syr Darya River basin

I. Forecast of inflow

On 26 September 2025, a forecast was received from UzHydromet for the 2025-2026 non-growing season.

The information on projected operation regime of the Toktogul reservoir was provided by the Coordination Dispatch Center (CDC) “Energy” on October 17, 2025.

The projected operation regime of the Charvak reservoir was received from State unitary enterprise “ National Dispatch Center” under the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and agreed with the Uzbek Ministry of Water Resources and JSC”Uzbekhydroenergy”.

The projected operation regime of the Andijan reservoir was received from the Ministry of Water Resiyrces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The projected operation regime of the Shardara reservoir was received from the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Based on the projected data, inflow to the upper reservoirs was expected to be as follows:

- Toktogul reservoir – 98%;
- Andijan reservoir –95%;
- Charvak – 75% of the norm.

The total lateral inflow was expected to be 71 % of the norm. Overall, water availability was expected at the level of 78% of the norm in the Syr Darya River basin

The projected operation schedule of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade for the non-growing season was taken into consideration at the 91th ICWC meeting and water-user state water withdrawal limits/quotas for the Syr Darya River basin were approved.

The actual water-management situation from 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026 is characterized as follows:

II. Total inflow (Table 1)

Total inflow (water availability) in the Syr Darya River basin in the non-growing season is as follows:

Norm - 16 413 mcm

UzHydromet's forecast – 12770 mcm or 78% of the norm.

Actual inflow – 15124 mcm, which was 2354 mcm above the forecast or 118% of the forecast value and 92% of the norm.

III. Inflow to upper reservoirs (Table1)

The norm of inflow to upper reservoirs of the Naryn-Syr Darya cascade is 5283 mcm.

The forecast inflow amounted to 4838 mcm or 92% of the norm.

The actual inflow to upper reservoirs amounted to 4838 mcm, which was 435 mcm below the forecast or 109% of the forecast values and 100% of the norm.

Inflow to the Toktogul reservoir:

• Norm – 2932 mcm;

• Forecast – 2882 mcm;

• Actual inflow amounted to 3053 mcm, exceeding the forecast by 171 mcm, or 106% of the forecast value and 104% of the norm.

Inflow to the Andijan reservoir:

• Norm – 929 mcm;

• Forecast – 884 mcm;

• Actual inflow amounted to 852 mcm, which was 32 mcm below the forecast, or 96% of the forecast value and 92% of the norm.

Inflow to the Charvak reservoir:

• Norm –1422 mcm;

• Forecast – 1072 mcm;

• Actual inflow amounted to 1368 mcm, exceeding the forecast by 296 mcm, or 128% of the forecast value and 96% of the norm.

IV. Lateral inflow (Table 1)

The lateral inflow in the Syr Darya River basin, from the Toktogul reservoir to the Shardara reservoir is as follows:

• Norm –11130 mcm;

• Forecast – 7932 mcm or 71% of the norm;

• Actual inflow amounted to 9851mcm, which was 1919 mcm above the forecast, or 124% of the forecast value (89 % of the norm).

Table 1

Item	Non-growing season, mcm														
	October 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026								October 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025						
	Norm	Forecast	Forecast/ Norm (%)	Actual	Actual/ Forecast (%)	Difference Actual minus forecast	Actual/ Norm (%)	Difference Actual minus norm	Norm	Forecast	Forecast/ Norm(%)	Actual	Actual/ Fore-cast (%)	Difference	Actual / norm (%)
Inflow to upper reservoirs															
Toktogul	2932	2882	98	3053	106	171	104	121	2932	2993	102	3707	124	714	126
Andijan	929	884	95	852	96	-32	92	-77	929	817	88	809	99	-8	87
Charvak	1422	1072	75	1368	128	296	96	-54	1422	1340	94	1603	120	263	113
Total	5283	4838	92	5273	109	435	100	-10	5283	5150	97	6119	119	969	116
Lateral inflow															
Toktogul – Uchkurgan	398	390	98	360	92	-30	90	-38	398	366	92	365	100	-1	92
Andijan – Uchtepe	2533	1731	68	1667	96	-64	66	-866	2533	2045	81	2016	99	-29	80
Uchkurga, Uchtepe- Bakhri Tojik	4397	3297	75	4362	132	1065	99	-35	4397	4240	96	4406	104	166	100
Bakhri Tojik – Shardara	2969	1885	63	2720	144	835	92	-249	2969	2828	95	3142	111	314	106

Item	Non-growing season, mcm														
	October 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026								October 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025						
	Norm	Forecast	Forecast/ Norm (%)	Actual	Actual/ Forecast (%)	Difference Actual minus forecast	Actual/ Norm (%)	Difference Actual minus norm	Norm	Forecast	Forecast/ Norm(%)	Actual	Actual/ Forecast (%)	Difference	Actual / norm (%)
Gazalkent-Chinaz	833	629	75	742	118	113	89	-91	833	786	94	758	96	-28	91
Total	11130	7932	71	9851	124	1919	89	-1279	11130	10265	92	10687	104	422	96
Total (total inflow)	16413	12770	78	15124	118	2354	92	-1289	16413	15415	94	16806	109	1391	102

Table 2

Item	Non-growing season, mcm October 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026					Non-growing season, mcm October 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025			
	Schedule	Actual	Actual/ Schedule (%)	Difference (actual "-" schedule)		Schedule	Actual	Actual/ Schedule (%)	Difference (actual "-" schedule)
Inflow to run-of-river reservoirs, noted at 91 ICWC meeting									
Inflow to the Bakhri Tojik reservoir	9621	10306	107	685		11286	12323	109	1037
Inflow to Shardara reservoir (UzHydromet)	9508	9687	102	179		10938	13358	122	2420
Inflow to Shardara reservoir (KazHydromet)	9508	9162	96	-346		10938	12658	116	1720
Inflow to the Shardara reservoir, according to BWO Syr Darya's calculations									
Inflow to Shardara reservoir (UzHydromet)	8314	9687	117	1373		10938	13358	122	2420
Inflow to Shardara reservoir (KazHydromet)	8314	9162	110	848		10938	12658	116	1720
Water supply to the Aral Sea									
Water supply to the Ara Sea	1214	531	44	-683		1672	1791	107	119

V. Inflow to run-of-the river reservoirs and water supply to the Aral Sea (Table 2)

According to the projected schedule, inflow to the Bakhri Tojik reservoir was expected to be 9621 mcm during the non-growing season.

The actual inflow amounted to 10306 mcm, which was 685 mcm above the projected volume, or 107% of the projected schedule.

According to the projected schedule, inflow to the Shardara reservoir was expected to be 9508 mcm (8314 mcm as calculated by BWO Syr Darya).

In fact, 9687 mcm flowed into the reservoir according to UzHydromet's data (Chinaz g/s-Syr Darya + Bozsu g/s + Keles g/s).

According to RSE "KazHydromet" (Kokbulak + Keles gauging stations), 9162 mcm flowed into the reservoir.

According to the projected schedule, the inflow to the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region was expected to be 1214 mcm, actual inflow to the Karateren g/s was 531 mcm.

VI. Water releases from reservoirs (Table 3)

According to the projected operation schedule for the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade, 21 776 mcm of water were scheduled to be released during the non-growing season.

Actual releases totaled 21702 mcm, which is at the projected level.

Water releases from reservoirs were as follows:

- Toktogul reservoir: 6775 mcm - plan, 7321 mcm - actual water releases;
- Andijan reservoir: 576 mcm – plan, 472 mcm – actual water releases;
- Charvak reservoir: 1920 – plan, 1972 mcm – actual water releases;
- Bakhri Tojik reservoir: 7871 mcm – plan, 7932 – actual water releases;
- Shardara reservoir: 4634 – plan, 4005 – actual water releases.

Table 3

Reservoir	Water releases, mcm October 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026				Water releases, mcm October 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025			
	Operation schedule NSR	Actual	Difference (actual "-" schedule)	Actual/schedule, %	Operation schedule NSRC	Actual	Difference (actual "-" schedule)	Actual/schedule, %
Upper reservoirs								
Toktogul	6775	7321	546	108	7996	8260	264	103
Andijan	576	472	-104	82	691	579	-112	84
Charvak (discharge from Gazalkent HPP)	1920	1972	52	103	2633	2687	54	102
TOTAL:	9271	9765	494	105	11320	11526	206	102
Run-of-river reservoirs								
Bakhri Tojik	7871	7932	61	101	9904	11133	1229	112
Shardara	4634	4005	-629	86	6420	6765	345	105
TOTAL:	12505	11937	-568	95	16324	17898	1574	110
GRAND TOTAL:	21776	21702	-74	100	27644	29424	1780	106

Table 4

Reservoir	Water volume in reservoirs, mcm					
	Actual by October 1, 2025	Forecast by April 1, 2026	Actual by April 1, 2026	Difference (actual "-" sched-ule)	Actual by April 1, 2025	Difference (actual 2026 "-" actual 2025)
Upper reservoirs						
Toktogul	11374	7481	7104	-377	8451	-1347
Andijan	792	1101	1166	65	1198	-32
Charvak	1372	515	646	131	662	-16
TOTAL:	13538	9097	8916	-181	10311	-1395
Run-of-river reservoirs						
Bakhri Tojik	1554	3407	3404	-3	3497	-93
Shardara	429	5225	5153	-72	4561	592
Total:	1983	8632	8557	-75	8058	499
Grand Total:	15521	17729	17473	-256	18369	-896

VII. Water storage in reservoirs (Table 4)

The actual water storage in reservoirs of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade was 15521 mcm at the beginning of the non-growing season (as of 1 October 2025).

According to the forecast schedule, water storage was expected to reach 17729 mcm at the end of the non-growing season (1 April 2026).

In fact, by the end of the non-growing season, the actual water storage amounted to 17 473 mcm, which was 256 mcm below the forecast schedule.

Water storage in the upper reservoirs was 13538 mcm at the beginning of the non-growing season.

According to the forecast schedule, water storage in the upper reservoirs was expected to reach 9097 mcm by the end of the non-growing season. In fact, storage amounted to 8916 mcm, which was 181 mcm below the forecast schedule.

The water accumulation by reservoir was as follows:

Toktogul reservoir – forecast schedule: 7481mcm, actual: 7104 mcm, which was 377 mcm below the forecast schedule;

Andijan reservoir – forecast schedule: 1101mcm, actual: 1166 mcm, which is 65 mcm above the forecast schedule.

Charvak reservoir – forecast schedule: 515 mcm, actual: 646 mcm, which is 131 mcm above the forecast schedule.

Water storage in the run-of-the -river reservoirs was 1983 mcm by the beginning of the non-growing season.

According to the forecast, water storage in the run-of-the-river reservoirs was expected to reach 8632 mcm. Actual storage amounted to 8557 mcm, which was 75 mcm below the forecast.

Water volume by reservoir:

Bakhri Tojik reservoir – forecast schedule: 3407 mcm, actual: 3404 mcm, which is at the projected level.

Shardara reservoir – forecast schedule: 5225 mcm, actual: 5153 mcm, which is 72 mcm below the forecast schedule.

VIII. Water supply to countries (Table 5)

Based on the approved water withdrawal limits, submitted water requests, and available water resources, the following volumes of water were delivered to the user countries from 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026:

Actual water supply during the non-growing season was as follows:

- Republic of Kazakhstan: limit - 460 mcm, actual – 466 mcm
- Kyrgyz Republic: limit - 47 mcm, actual – 29 mcm
- Republic of Tajikistan: limit – 365 mcm, actual – 38 mcm
- Republic of Uzbekistan: limit –3347 mcm, actual –3317 mcm

The actual total water withdrawal by water user countries amounted to 11 884 mcm, given the water withdrawal limit of 4219 mcm.

Table 5

Water-user state	Water withdrawal, mcm October 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026	
	Limit	Actual
Republic of Kazakhstan (Dustlik canal)	460	466
Kyrgyz republic	47	29
Republic of Tajikistan	365	38
Republic of Uzbekistan	3347	3317
Total	4219	3850

Table 6

Forecast operation regime of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade during the 2025-2026 non-growing season (ICWC-91)

		October	Novem-ber	December	January	February	March	Total, mcm
Toktogul reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	237	202	168	159	160	172	
	mcm	635	524	450	426	387	461	2882
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	11374	11532	11045	9867	8662	7668	
end of the season	mcm	11532	11045	9867	8662	7668	7481	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	178	390	608	609	571	242	
	mcm	477	1011	1628	1630	1381	648	6775
Bakhri Tojik reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	343	598	851	779	744	369	
(Akdjar g/s)	mcm	918	1550	2280	2086	1799	988	9621
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	1554	2093	2875	3283	3404	3424	
end of the season	mcm	2093	2875	3283	3404	3424	3407	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	131	300	710	750	750	380	
	mcm	351	778	1902	2009	1814	1018	7871

		October	Novem-ber	December	January	February	March	Total, mcm
Shardara reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	142	450	750	800	800	700	
(Chinaz g/s-Syr Darya+Bozsu g /s+Keles g/s)	mcm	380	1166	2009	2143	1935	1875	9508
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	429	823	1292	2460	3507	4448	
end of the season	mcm	823	1292	2460	3507	4448	5225	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	27	250	300	400	400	400	
	mcm	72	648	804	1071	968	1071	4634
Water supply to the Aral Sea	m3/s	15	60	90	100	100	100	
	mcm	40	156	241	268	242	268	1214
Charvak reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	82	73	62	55	55	81	
	mcm	219	189	166	149	133	216	1072
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	1372	1277	1176	971	727	580	
end of the season	mcm	1277	1176	971	727	580	515	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	114	112	139	146	116	105	
(Water discharge from the reser-voir)	mcm	306	289	371	392	280	281	1920

Andijan reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	55	67	53	45	47	70	
	mcm	146	172	143	121	113	188	884
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	792	782	848	919	988	1054	
end of the season	mcm	782	848	919	988	1054	1101	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	58	41	27	20	20	53	
	mcm	156	107	72	52	47	141	576

Note

Inflow to the Shardara reservoir, as proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of Kazakhstan , is expected to be 9508 mcm.

According to calculations by BWO Syr Darya, inflow to the Shardara reservoir is expected to be 8314 mcm, based on forecast operation regimes of upstream reservoirs and forecast data on lateral inflow from UzHydromet.

Table 7

Actual operation regime of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade, 2025-2026 non-growing season

		October	Novem-ber	December	January	February	March	Total, mcm
Toktogul reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	243	194	174	152	185	217	
	mcm	651	503	466	406	447	581	3053
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	11374	11224	10577	9475	8117	7450	
end of the season	mcm	11224	10577	9475	8117	7450	7104	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	288	436	597	642	470	361	
	mcm	771	1129	1598	1719	1137	966	7321
Bakhri Tojik reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	347	537	935	817	713	586	
(Akdjar g/s)	mcm	928	1391	2505	2188	1724	1570	10306
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	1554	2066	2598	2422	2752	3369	
end of the season	mcm	2066	2598	2422	2752	3369	3404	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	123	327	871	647	500	553	
	mcm	328	847	2334	1734	1210	1480	7932
Shardara reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	149	232	1028	796	692	795	

		October	Novem-ber	December	January	February	March	Total, mcm
(Chinaz g/s-Syr Darya+Bozsu g /s+Keles g/s)	mcm	399	601	2754	2131	1673	2129	9687
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	142	222	921	749	686	774	
(Kokbulak g/s+Keles g/s)	mcm	380	576	2467	2007	1658	2073	9162
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	429	834	1322	3108	4012	4792	
end of the season	mcm	834	1322	3108	4012	4792	5153	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	27	44	260	394	305	497	
	mcm	72	114	696	1054	739	1331	4005
Water supply to the Aral Sea	m3/s	13	11	9	43	54	74	
	mcm	34	30	24	115	131	197	531
Charvak reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	81	71	70	67	96	138	
	mcm	217	184	187	179	231	370	1368
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	1372	1256	1117	942	790	697	
end of the season	mcm	1256	1117	942	790	697	646	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	118	110	126	108	136	155	
(Discharge from Gazalkent HPP)	mcm	315	286	336	290	329	416	1972
Andijan reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	45	42	67	54	52	65	

		October	Novem-ber	December	January	February	March	Total, mcm
	mcm	119	109	180	144	125	175	852
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	792	748	718	875	995	1092	
end of the season	mcm	748	718	875	995	1092	1166	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	60	53	8	9	11	37	
	mcm	162	138	22	24	27	99	472

Note

Actual inflow to the Shardara reservoir amounted to 9687mcm (UzHydromet's data) and 9162 mcm (KazHydromet's data).

Approval of country water withdrawal limits/quotas and projected operation regime of the reservoir cascades in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya River basins for the 2026 growing season[2]

Amu Darya

Quotas/limits of water withdrawal from Amu Darya River and water supply to the river delta and the Aral Sea for the 2026 growing season

River basin, state	Water withdrawal limits/quotas, mcm	
	Total yearly (1.10.25 – 1.10 .26)	Including growing season (1.04.26 1.10.26)
Total from the Amu Darya River, including:	55636.8	39772.1
Republic of Tajikistan	10066.8	7052.1
From the Amu Darya River to the nominal Kerki gauging station	44000	31520
Turkmenistan	22000	15500
Republic of Uzbekistan	22000	16020
In addition:		
water supply to the river delta and the Aral Sea, including irrigation water releases and CDW	4200	2100
-- sanitary and environmental flow to irrigation systems:	800	
Dashoguz province	150	
Khorezm province	150	
Republic of Karakalpakstan	500	

[2] Information on the 2nd item of the 93rd ICWC meeting

Projected operation regime of Nurek and Tuyamuyun reservoirs
(April 1, 2026 – September 30, 2026), mcm

Nurek reservoir	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	6470	6377	6761	8349	9575	10079	6470
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	450	769	1300	1535	1261	733	
	mcm	1166	2061	3370	4113	3378	1901	15988
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	533	684	733	1121	1097	550	
	mcm	1382	1832	1901	3002	2938	1426	12480
Volume: end of the season	mcm	6377	6761	8349	9575	10079	10554	10554
Accumulation (+), drawdown (-)	mcm	-93	384	1588	1227	504	474	4084

Tuyamuyun reservoir	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Bcero
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	3005	2610	3409	3396	3820	4287	3005
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	448	930	1212	1458	1333	583	
	mcm	1160	2491	3140	3905	3570	1512	15779
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	600	632	1217	1300	1158	883	
	mcm	1555	1692	3154	3482	3102	2290	15274
Volume: end of the season	mcm	2610	3409	3396	3820	4287	3510	3510
Accumulation (+), drawdown (-)	mcm	-395	799	-13	423	468	-778	505

Syr Darya River basin

Forecast of inflow

On 6 April 2026, UzHydromet provided a forecast indicating that water availability in the Syr Darya River basin during the 2026 growing season is expected to be as follows in the river basins listed below:

Southern Fergana Valley – 95-105% (100%)

Naryn – 90–100% (95%)

Northern Fergana Valley – 80–90% (85%)

Chirchik – 75–85% (80%)

Karadarya – 70–80% (75%) of the norm

Expected operation regime of the Toktogul reservoir was received from the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Forecast operation regime of the Charvak reservoir was received from the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and agreed with the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan and JSC "Uzbekhydroenergy".

Forecast operation regime of the Andijan reservoir was received from JSC "Uzbekhydroenergy", agreed with the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Forecast operation schedule of the Shardara reservoir was agreed with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

According to forecast, inflows to upper reservoirs are expected as follows:

- Toktogul reservoir – 100%;

- Andijan reservoir – 83%;

- Charvak reservoir – 81% of the norm.

Total lateral inflow is expected to be 82% of the norm.

In general, water availability in Syr the Darya River basin is expected at 88% of the norm.

Lateral inflow (Table 1)

The standard total inflow into the Syr Darya River basin amounted to 29 032 mcm during the growing season.

According to the forecast, the total inflow is expected to be 25 515 mcm (88% of the norm).

Inflow to upper reservoirs (Table 1)

The norm of inflow to the upper reservoirs of the Naryn–Syr Darya reservoir cascade is 18 380 mcm during the growing season.

Total inflow is forecast at 16797 mcm, or 91% of the norm.

The norm of inflow to the Toktogul reservoir is 9827 mcm, while the forecast inflow is 9827 mcm (100% of the norm).

The norm of inflow to the Andijan reservoir is 2852 mcm, while the forecast inflow is 2376 mcm (83% of the norm).

The norm of inflow to the Charvak reservoir is 5701mcm, and the forecast inflow is 4594 mcm (81% of the norm).

Lateral inflow (Table 1)

The normal lateral inflow is 10 652 mcm.

According to forecast, the lateral inflow is expected to be 8718 mcm (82% of the norm).

Water storage in reservoirs (Table 2)

As of April 1, 2026, the total volume of water in the reservoirs was 17473 mcm (including the dead storage of 7963 mcm). Usable water storage in reservoirs, excluding dead storage, is 9510 mcm

Available water resources of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade (total inflow + water storage in reservoirs excluding dead storage) are 35 025 mcm for the 2026growing season.

(25 515 mcm + 9510 mcm = 35 025 mcm)

Table 1

Reservoir	Growing season, mcm								
	2026			2025					
	norm	forecast	forecast/norm (%)	norm	forecast	forecast/norm (%)	actual	actual/forecast(%)	actual/ norm (%)
Inflow to upper reservoirs									
Toktogul	9827	9827	100	9827	9336	95	9123	98	93
Andijan	2852	2376	83	2927	2268	78	1927	85	66
Charvak	5701	4594	81	5777	4799	83	3421	71	59
Total:	18380	16797	91	18531	16403	89	14471	88	78
Lateral inflow									
Toktogul – Uchkur-gan	1216	1216	100	1216	1155	95	662	57	54
Andijan – Uchtepe	2421	1895	78	2511	2211	88	1477	67	59
Uchkurgan – Uchtepe – Bakhri Tojik	3235	2662	82	3349	2843	85	2568	90	77
Bakhri Tojik – Shardara	2901	2211	76	2985	2369	79	1386	59	46
Gazalkent - Chinaz-Chirchik	879	711	81	902	790	88	766	97	85
Total:	10652	8695	82	10963	9368	85	6859	73	63
Grand total (total in-flow):	29032	25492	88	29494	25771	87	21330	83	72

Table 2

Reservoir	Water volume in reservoirs, mcm					
	Actual by April 1, 2026	Actual 2025	Actual by April 1, 2026 (excluding dead volume)	Actual by April 1, 2025 (excluding dead volume)	Dead volume	Difference (April 1, 2026 minus April 1, 2025)
Upper reservoirs						
Toktogul	7104	8451	1604	2951	5500	-1347
Andijan	1166	1198	1016	1048	150	-32
Charvak	646	662	220	236	426	-16
Total:	8916	10311	2840	4235	6076	-1395
Run-of-river reservoir						
Bakhri Tojik	3404	3497	2487	2580	917	-93
Shardara reservoir	5153	4561	4183	3591	970	592
Total:	8557	8058	6670	6171	1887	499
Grand total:	17473	18369	9510	10406	7963	-896

Table 3

Reservoir	Water releases, mcm			
	Projected schedule 2026	Projected schedule 2025	Actual 2025	Difference (actual 2026 minus forecast 2025)
Upper reservoirs				
Toktogul	5837	5887	6150	-50
Andijan	2587	2353	2311	234
Charvak (discharge from Gazalkent HPP)	3643	3645	3107	-2
Total:	12067	11885	11568	182
Run-of-river reservoir				
Bakhri Tojik	5975	6303	6491	-329
Shardara	5623	5842	3292	-219
Total:	11598	12145	9783	-547
Grand total:	23665	24030	21351	-365

Water releases from reservoirs (Table 3)

According to the projected operation schedule of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade, 23 665 mcm of water are planned to be released from the reservoirs during the 2026growing season.

Water withdrawal limits (Table 4)

Based on requests of water-user states, the following water withdrawal limits are proposed for the growing season.

The total volume of water withdrawal limit for water-user states amounts to 11884 mcm.

Requests

Republic of Kazakhstan (Dustlik canal)	909 mcm
Kyrgyz Republic	270 mcm
Republic of Tajikistan	1905 mcm
Republic of Uzbekistan	8800 mcm
Total:	11 884 mcm

Table 4

Water -user state	**Proposed limits, mcm**
Republic of Kazakhstan (Dustlik canal)	909
Kyrgyz Republic	270
Republic of Tajikistan	1905
Republic of Uzbekistan	8800
Total:	11884

According to the data from the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic Kazakhstan, inflow to the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region is expected to be 1397 mcm for the growing season.

Taking into account the expected water availability, according to the forecast by UzHydromet, the water storage in reservoirs, the signed protocols and agreements on electricity supply between the ministries of energy and water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the ministries of energy, water resources and irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the planned trilateral and bilateral protocols between Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan on additional water releases from the Bakhri Tojik reservoir, a projected schedule for operation regime of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade for the 2026 growing season has been developed (Table 5).

Table 5

Forecast operation regime of the Naryn-Syr Darya reservoir cascade (April 1, 2025 – September 30, 2026)

	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total mcm
Toktogul reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	393	568	1120	735	521	394	
	mcm	1018	1522	2903	1968	1396	1020	9827
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	7104	7416	8008	9706	10400	10735	
end of the season	mcm	7416	8008	9706	10400	10735	11080	
Water release from the reservoir	m3/s	267	347	465	476	396	261	
	mcm	692	929	1205	1274	1061	676	5837
Bakhri Tojik reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	374	398	319	300	300	267	
(Akdjar g/s)	mcm	969	1067	828	804	804	692	5164
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	3404	3454	3414	2981	2128	1557	
end of the season	mcm	3454	3414	2981	2128	1557	1609	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	344	370	399	520	427	200	
	mcm	893	991	1035	1393	1145	518	5975
Shardara reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	303	268	153	102	106	150	
	mcm	786	718	397	273	283	389	2846
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	5153	4960	4628	3468	2000	1155	
end of the season	mcm	4960	4628	3468	2000	1155	1064	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	300	330	500	500	350	150	

	Unit	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total mcm
Releases to Kyzylkum canal	mcm	778	884	1296	1339	937	389	5623
	m3/s	60	40	60	106	38	10	
	mcm	155	107	156	284	102	26	830
Water supply to the Aral Sea	m3/s	90	90	90	90	90	80	
	mcm	233	241	233	241	241	207	1397
Charvak reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	260	416	464	316	176	110	
	mcm	675	1114	1202	846	471	286	4594
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	646	932	1512	1962	1925	1682	
end of the season	mcm	932	1512	1962	1925	1682	1570	
Water releases from the reservoir	m3/s	140	199	290	330	267	153	
(discharge from Gazalkent HPP)	mcm	363	533	752	883	715	397	3643
Andijan reservoir								
Inflow to the reservoir	m3/s	165	270	235	129	53	50	
	mcm	427	724	609	345	142	129	2376
Volume: beginning of the season	mcm	1166	1295	1509	1570	1281	965	
end of the season	mcm	1295	1509	1570	1281	965	947	
Wate releases from reservoir	m3/s	112	190	212	236	171	57	
	mcm	289	510	549	633	459	147	2587

Note

Inflow to the Shardara reservoir, as proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is expected to be 3210 mcm, provided that the issue referred to in paragraph 2.3 of the Protocol is resolved favorably.

Tasks Set at the Summits of the Heads of IFAS Founder-States[3]

(September 2023 – April 2026)

General information

The Summit of the Council of the Heads of IFAS Founder States was held on 24 August 2018, in Turkmenbashi, and again on 15 September 2023, in Dushanbe. During these summits, the Heads of State introduced a series of proposals and initiatives targeting critical water, environmental, energy, and socio-economic challenges. The progress and implementation of these initiatives are regularly reviewed and discussed during meetings of ICWC.

The results of the initiatives implemented between August 2018 and September 2023, as well as the tasks set out at the Summit in Dushanbe, were discussed in detail at the 85th ICWC meeting (1-2 November 2023, Tashkent).

The next IFAS Summit is scheduled to take place in Astana in April 2026. In this context, the present briefing provides an overview of the activities undertaken by the participating countries and the executive bodies of IFAS in implementing initiatives adopted following the Dushanbe Summit. It covers the period from September 2023 to April 2026.

1. Institutional and legal improvement of IFAS, strengthening its capacity and image in the international arena

This work is undertaken as part of the Regional Working Group on Institutional and Legal Improvement of IFAS (RWG).

1.1. Results of Tajikistan's Presidency in IFAS (2020–2023)

Nine meetings of the Regional Working Group were held (May 27, August 16, and October 18, 2021; January 27-28, June 23-24, and September 21-22, 2022; January 17-19, April 5-6 and August 7-10, 2023). The progress of implementation was reviewed at three meetings of the IFAS Board (June 29, 2021; February 22, 2022; and November 22, 2022).

[3] Information on the third item of the 93rd ICWC meeting's agenda

As of September 25, 2023, the second phase of work was completed to identify challenges in the performance of organizations under umbrella of IFAS. Work is continuing on Phase III, which focuses on defining the functions of existing and newly established institutions and aligning them with the goals, objectives, and sub-objectives of IFAS. Efforts are also underway under Phase IV, aimed at developing and reaching agreement on proposals to strengthen financing of IFAS governance.

1.2. The Kazakhstan's Presidency in IFAS (2024–2026)

Three meetings of the Working Group were held during the reporting period. Following its 13th meeting (Almaty, 12-13 December 2024), a draft organizational structure for the improved IFAS was developed and circulated among the member states for consideration, and the 2025 Working Group's Action Plan was prepared. At the 14th meeting (Dushanbe/online, 2-3 June 2025), participants discussed proposals on updating the functions of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) and the Executive Committee/Secretariat, as well as potential functions of the Interstate Energy Commission (IEC) and the Coordination Meeting of the ICWC and the IEC. The revised proposals were subsequently submitted to the IFAS founding states for review and to facilitate the formulation of national positions on the draft provisions, regulations, and other documents related to the structural bodies within a proposed institutional and legal framework for the improved IFAS. Development partners expressed their readiness to support the member states in further elaboration of updated provisions and in engaging national experts in joint preparation.

Following the 15th meeting (Astana, 25-26 February 2026), the participants agreed to: (1) circulate, by 15 April, draft documents for the Interstate Energy Commission (IEC), the Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development (ICSD), the Executive Committee of IFAS (EC IFAS), and the Coordination Meeting, prepared by national experts from the respective member states, to the members of the Working Group for review; (2) recommend that, by the next meeting of the ICSD, the review of the current ICSD regulations be completed and work on a revised version be initiated; (3) request that EC IFAS, in cooperation with the World Bank, address the issue of extending the assignment of the expert from Tajikistan responsible for preparing the rules of procedure for the Council of Heads of State and the Board of IFAS by March 10; (4) continue implementing activities in strict accordance with the approved 2026 Action Plan (25-26 February 2026, Astana).

Information on the work carried out in this area was presented at the regular EC IFAS meeting held in Astana on 10 October. The meeting decided to: (1) take note of the information provided by EC IFAS regarding the activities of the

Working Group on the institutional and legal improvement of IFAS; (2) request the Executive Committee of IFAS, in cooperation with the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC), the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), and the relevant ministries and agencies of the Fund's founding states, to take measures to accelerate the process of the institutional and legal improvement of IFAS.

At its meeting on 30 March 2026, the IFAS Board approved a document regulating the coordination of activities between EC IFAS and international development partners in support of the implementation of the Fourth Aral Sea Basin Program (ASBP-4) and the Regional Environmental Programme for Sustainable Development in Central Asia (REP4SD).

2. Projects and programs as part of ASBP–4 (2020-2023)

2.1. Results of Tajikistan's Presidency in IFAS (2020–2023)

The Fourth Aral Sea Basin Program (ASBP-4), comprising 34 investment projects to be implemented by 2030, was approved by the IFAS Board at its meeting in Dushanbe on 29 June 2021. According to EC IFAS, by the end of 2023, projects under the four thematic areas of ASBP-4 were progressing as follows: regional projects implemented with the support of international development partners were under way, with a total budget of $175.5 mln and €54.135 mln, while national projects in the IFAS founding states had a combined budget exceeding $700 mln.

2.2. The Kazakhstan's Presidency in IFAS (2024–2026)

During this period, efforts to coordinate and systematically monitor the implementation of ASBP-4 continued. At the request of EC IFAS, member states and implementing agencies regularly provided information on the progress of projects aligned with the priorities of ASBP-4. As reported by EC IFAS at the meeting of the IFAS Board held in Astana on October 10, 2025, a total of 42 projects with a combined budget of $114.2 mln and €77.1 mln were under implementation in the Aral Sea basin.

Progress on Project 1.11. "Correction of hydromodule zoning of the Syr Darya River basin using remote sensing data and satellite mapping technologies for correction of crop water requirements and irrigation regimes for agricultural crops cultivated in the region". This project is being implemented by EC IFAS in cooperation with SIC ICWC, with financial support from the French Development Agency (AFD). As of February 2026, field surveys and satellite-based

assessments had been conducted at pilot sites in Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana provinces. A database containing information on climate, soils, cropping patterns, and groundwater levels had been established. Climate scenario analyses had been completed, hydromodule zoning had been revisited using the SEBAL model, and maps of hydromodule zones were generated. Work had also commenced on revising irrigation rates and regimes and on calculating phenological parameters of major crops using TIME-SAT.

3. Water conservation and measures to adapt to climate change

3.1. Regional and National Programmes, Initiatives, and Activities

Regional level. A comprehensive regional agenda on adaptation and water conservation has been established: the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been developed and agreed upon by the countries of the region. In support of its implementation, a feasibility study has been prepared[4], and a series of national and regional dialogues have been conducted [5].

Efforts to strengthen regional cooperation through institutional mechanisms are also continuing. In this context, a Regional Center for Climate Technologies for Central Asian Countries is scheduled to be established in Ashgabat[6].

The region has actively promoted its climate and water agenda at major international events: (1) COP29 (11-22 November 2024, Baku), including the opening of the Water for Climate Pavilion [7] (12 November) and a side event titled “Central Asia on the Path to Enhancing the Effectiveness of Transboundary Water Management in the Aral Sea Basin under Changing Climate Conditions”. (2) the First Climate Forum, “Central Asia in the Face of Global Climate Challenges: Consolidation for Common Prosperity,” during which the regional concept “Global Climate Threats in Central Asia: A Regional Concept for Green Development” was launched (4-5 April 2025, Samarkand); (3) the Central Asia Climate Change Conference (CACCC 2025) (14-16 May 2025, Ashgabat); (4) the Global Youth Festival of Digital Green Initiatives (15 May –30 June, 2025, Aral Sea region); (5) the High-Level International Conference on Glaciers’ Preservation (29-31 May 2025, Dushanbe); (6) the International Scientific and

[4] Collective Leadership Institute (CLI), with the support from GIZ

[5] organized by the Collective Leadership Institute (CLI) with the support from GIZ

[6] The initiative was first proposed by Turkmenistan at the Rio+20 conference in 2012 and is being implemented in partnership with UNEP and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

[7] The 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29)

Practical Conference “Water Security and Climate Change 2025” (8-10 October 2025, Tashkent); (7) the Local Conference of Youth on Climate Change (LCOY 2025), at which the Youth Climate Roadmap was adopted (13 October 2025, Ashgabat); (8) the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30) (November 2025, Belém, Brazil), among other events.

The President of Uzbekistan proposed the development and adoption of a comprehensive Programme for the Sustainable Development of Central Asia, as well as a Regional Strategy for the Rational Use of Water Resources in Transboundary River Basins at the Sixth Consultative Meeting of the Heads of State of Central Asia in 2024.

The regional Central Asia Water and Land Nexus (CAWLN) Programme, FAO/GEF in cooperation with national environmental authorities, was launched on the sidelines of COP20[8] in Samarkand on 25 November 2025.

SIC ICWC: (1) In cooperation with BWO Amu Darya and Syr Darya, conducts ten-day monitoring of water balances in the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins [9] to support coordinated water management; (2) With the support of UNEP and EU, is implementing the project “Facilitating region-specific approaches to addressing climate and environment-related risks for socio-economic stability in Central Asia”. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of local communities in the Fergana Valley (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) and to enhance regional cooperation through the establishment of a network of practitioners; (3) Under a contract with GIZ[10], studies on climate resilience of water infrastructure in the Syr Darya River Basin have been completed in support of Basin Dialogue process. Preliminary results were presented at the third meeting of the Basin Dialogues for the Amu Darya and Syr Darya River basins (2 December 2025), as well as at the twenty-eighth session of the SPECA Working Group on Water-Energy-Environment (January 20, 2026, Ashgabat).

At the national level, strategic documents and projects are implemented to modernize the water sector and strengthen its climate resilience.

Kazakhstan is currently implementing several key water initiatives, including the “Concept for Water Management System Development for 2024–2030” (Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 66 of Feb-

[8] 20th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CITES CoP20)

[9] Analytical reports are published in the sections “Water Management Situation in the Amu Darya Basin,” “Water Management Situation in the Syr Darya Basin,” and in the weekly newsletter “Water Management, Irrigation, and Ecology in the EECCA Countries,” which is distributed to 77 recipients

[10] under the project “Research on Priority Issues in the Fields of Water, Energy, and the Environment in the Amu Darya and Syr Darya River Basins” as part of the regional program “Water Resources Management in Central Asia in the Context of Climate Change”

ruary 5, 2024); the Roadmap for Water Conservation for 2024–2026; and the "2024–2028 Comprehensive Plan for Water Sector Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (No. 694 of 28 August 2024). In addition, the "Development of Climate-Resilient Water Resources" project (financed by the Islamic Development Bank, $1.153 billion) is being implemented. In its first phase, the project includes the construction of four new reservoirs, rehabilitation of four existing reservoirs, and modernization of 115 canals.

In **Tajikistan**, 2025 has been declared the "Year of Glaciers' Preservation," and an International Trust Fund for Glaciers' Preservation has been established in accordance with a United Nations resolution. The "National Water Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2040" is currently being implemented (PP RT No. 627 of 29 November 2024). Its objectives include improving water legislation, introducing water-saving technologies, modernizing infrastructure, and enhancing the safety of hydraulic structures. Other key initiatives include the "National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change up to 2030" (PP RT No. 404 of 24 July 2025); the "State Program for the Development of New Irrigated Land and the Restoration of Lands Withdrawn from Agricultural Use for 2026–2030" (PP RT No. 512 of 30 September 2025), which focuses on the construction, restoration, and reconstruction of water supply and irrigation systems; the "State Program on Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal for 2025–2029" (PP RT No. 332 of 29 May 2025); and the project "Improving Water Resources Management and Irrigation in Tajikistan"[11] (MAR/EU, 2023–2027), among others.

The process [12] of updating the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 has begun as part of the implementation of international climate commitments (Dushanbe, 30 July and 19 December).

In **Turkmenistan**, efforts to support climate change mitigation and adaptation are being implemented through several key initiatives: (1) the program "EU for Green Development in Turkmenistan: Political Dialogue and Climate Action for 2024–2028"; (2) the project "Developing Turkmenistan's National Capacity by Improving the Regulatory Framework for Energy-Efficient and Sustainable Construction (TEESB)" (GEF/UNDP, 2025–2030); and (3) the project "Integrated Natural Resource Management in Drought-Prone and Salinized Agricultural Landscapes of Central Asia and Turkey"[13].

[11] The results of the work are presented in the report

[12] The Committee on Environmental Protection, with support from UNDP in Tajikistan, as part of the "Climate Pledge" initiative

[13] turkmenistanlive.com

The process of updating the NDC 3.0 has begun as part of commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (12 September [14] and 22 December 2025, Ashgabat).

In **Uzbekistan**, 2024 has been declared a transition period for the implementation of emergency water conservation measures. Key policy and development frameworks include the "Concept for the Development of Water Management in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020–2030" (UP RUz No. 6024 of 10 June 2020) and the "National Program on Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change and Mitigating the Sector's Negative Impact on Climate" (PP RUz No. 233 of 24 June 2024). Additional initiatives include the "Program for Water Management and Development of the Irrigation Sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2025–2028" (PP-250 of 15 August 2025); the "Climate-Resilient Integrated Water Resources Management in the Zarafshan River Basin" project (Switzerland, 2022–2027); and the National Irrigation and Energy Efficiency Improvement Project (NI-EEIP) (October 2025–July 2031).

The first National Framework for Hydrometeorological and Climate Services has been developed. Uzbekistan presented its updated NDC 3.0 at COP30 in Brazil, reaffirming its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 50% by 2035 compared to 2010 levels. A task has also been set to develop a "National Program for Establishing a Green Finance System," aimed at ensuring sustainable financing for projects related to decarbonization and the adaptation of the economy to climate change[15].

3.2. Institutional and Legal Reforms

Countries in the region continue strengthening their legal and institutional frameworks for water management.

Kazakhstan. A new Water Code has been adopted (No. 178-VIII ZRK of 9 April 2025). To support its implementation, several regulations have been approved, including: (1) Methodology for Determining Environmental Flow (No. 179-NQ of 23 July 2025); (2) Methodology for Calculating Water Use Fees (No. 177-NQ of 22 July 2025); and (3) Prospective Water Use Limits for 2027–2036[16].

In addition, the Committee on Water Regulation, Protection, and Use has

[14] The working meeting was organized by UNDP under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the support of the Ministry of Ecology and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan

[15] Decree of the President of Uzbekistan No. UP-16 of January 30, 2025, "On the State Program for Implementation of 'Uzbekistan–2030' Strategy in the 'Year of Environmental Protection and Green Economy'"

[16] See for details https://www.cawater-info.net/bk/water_law/water-law-kazakhstan.htm

been established, and its regulations[17] have been approved. The Coordinating Council of Partners for the Development of the Water Sector in Kazakhstan[18] has also begun its work.

Turkmenistan. An agreement was signed between the Government of Turkmenistan and FAO on the establishment of a FAO office and the provision of technical assistance (21 January, Ashgabat).

Uzbekistan. The following legal and regulatory acts have been adopted: (1) Water Code (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1076 of 30 July 2025), which systematizes regulation of water relations; (2) Decree of the Government of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Improve the Water Management System and Enhance the Efficiency of Water Use at the Local Level" (PP RUz No.5 of 5 January 2024; PP RUz No.302 of 14 October 2025), aimed at promoting water conservation and expanding the use of water-saving technologies; (3) Decree of the Government of Uzbekistan "On Additional Measures to Improve the Water Use Efficiency" (PP RUz No. 47 of 5 February 2026), aimed at promoting sustainability and water conservation as a foundation for development; and (4) Decree of the Government of Uzbekistan "On Additional Measures to Reduce Irrigation Water Losses and Prevent Water Shortages" (PP RUz No. 79 of 5 March 2026).

The institutional framework for climate policy has been established: the Climate Council (CC) under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [19]; the composition and regulations of the CC, as well as the Roadmap for the development and implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, have been approved. The working body of the CC is the National Center on Climate Change.

3.3. Practical Results, Technology Implementation, and Achievements

Kazakhstan. To thoroughly address issues related to the adoption of water-saving technologies (WST), a set of incentives has been introduced to encourage farmers to adopt such technologies. In particular, the reimbursement rate for farmers' costs has been increased from 50% to 80% for the construction of infrastructure for water collection and supply, as well as for the purchase and installation of WST. In addition, a tiered subsidy structure has been introduced based on tariff rates.

[17] Order No. 115-NK of 16 July 2024 of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

[18] The Water Partnership Initiative for 2024–2030 was launched in Astana on September 30, 2024

[19] UP RUz No-106 of July 23, 2024, "On the Establishment of the Climate Council under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan," https://lex.uz/ru/pdfs/7044892

The area under high-yield farming has been expanded by approximately 150,000 ha annually over the past two years (152,800 ha in 2024 and 153,600 ha in 2025). There are also plans to increase the total area to 1.3 Mha by 2030.

In total, the area where advanced irrigation technologies have been implemented has reached 543,500 ha. Of this, 315,100 ha are under sprinkling irrigation, 165,800 ha use drip irrigation, and 62,600 ha have been laser leveled. These measures have resulted in savings of approximately 874 mcm of irrigation water.

1,840 km of irrigation ditches were cleaned (target: 2,000 km), including 987 km in Kyzylorda and Turkistan provinces. Between September and December 2025, more than 62 km of earthen canals were modernized in Turkistan province, covering 15,875 ha of irrigated land in Zhetysai, Maktaral, Otyrar, and Sozak districts.

Tajikistan. Energy-efficient and climate-resilient solutions are being implemented. A pilot project has been scaled up at the Hojji Adhamkhon farm (Zafarabod district), where 50 solar panels with a total capacity of 30 kW have been installed to power an irrigation well. In addition, demonstration sites are established with solar panels to provide electricity for greenhouses and drip irrigation systems in the Vakhsh and Bokhtar districts.

Turkmenistan. Renewable energy sources are adopted and infrastructure is modernized as part of projects and programs aimed at strengthening water and climate resilience.

Uzbekistan. Water-saving technologies are used on 2.6 Mha (60% of the total irrigated area)[20]; annual water savings amount to approximately 2.5 bcm. By 2028, it is planned to extend modernization of irrigation systems to additional 930,000 ha (reaching a total of 3.5 Mha, or 80% of irrigated land)[21]. This is expected to save up to 3.5 bcm of water annually, improve water supply for 300,000 ha and irrigate second crops. In addition, new government support mechanisms are planned, including targeted subsidies, advance financing, and interest rate subsidies on loans. In line with presidential directives, 12 major pumping stations (starting with the Karshi Main Canal) are equipped with 75–100 MW solar power, which is expected to reduce energy consumption by up to 4.5 billion kWh per year).

[20] Until 2017, water-saving technologies were used on only 19,000 ha

[21] Implementing these measures will save 3.5 bcm of water annually and improve irrigation for 300,000 ha

4. Measures for Comprehensive Solution of the Aral Catastrophe Consequences

4.1. Institutional and Program Initiatives

International and regional levels. The efforts of Central Asian countries are focused on bringing the Aral Sea issue to the international agenda and establishing legal frameworks for cooperation.

The following UN resolutions, initiated by Uzbekistan and supported by Central Asian countries, have been adopted: (1) Central Asia facing environmental challenges: fostering regional solidarity for sustainable development and prosperity (A/RES/78/147, December 19, 2023); (2) Fostering sustainable forest management, including afforestation and reforestation, in degraded lands, including drylands, as an effective solution to environmental challenges (A/78/L.95, 13 August 2024); and (3) United Nations Decade for Afforestation and Reforestation in line with Sustainable Forest Management (2027–2036)[22] (A/RES/79/283, 16 April 2025).

Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan is promoting the establishment of a UN Special Program for the Aral Sea Basin[23] (UN SPAS): The feasibility and potential modalities for establishing the Special Program have been examined, consultations have been held, and next steps have been agreed upon (November 30 – 1 December 2024, Ashgabat). The results were presented at the 81st session of ESCAP (21-25 May 2025, Bangkok).

Kazakhstan–Uzbekistan. The Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Ecology and Environmental Protection has been ratified (ZRK No. 134-VIII of 7 November 2024)[24]. The Agreement is aimed, inter alia, at implementing joint measures to improve the ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin and at developing regulations for the exchange of environmental information in border areas.

IFAS. An initiative is underway in the region to designate 26 March as the International Day of the Aral Sea and the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers, in line with the directive issued following the IFAS Board meeting held in Astana on 10 October 2025.

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[22] The meeting was organized by Uzbekistan and the Republic of Congo, with the support from the UNDP and under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (http://pravacheloveka.uz/ru/news/genassambleja-oon-prinjala-rezoljutsiju-napravlennuju-na-vosstanovlenie-lesov)

[23] Implementation of ESCAP Resolution E/ESCAP/RES/79/8, “Consideration of the modalities for the establishment of the United Nations special programme for the Aral Sea basin” (UN SPAS) (May 15–19, 2023, Bangkok, Thailand)

[24] This agreement was signed in Tashkent on December 22, 2022

SIC ICWC regularly assesses inflow from the Amu Darya River and its tributaries, as well as water surfaces, wetlands, and reclaimed areas of the Great and Small (Northern) Aral Seas, and other water bodies in the Aral Sea region, using satellite imagery. As part of its partnership with GIZ [25], studies assessing the condition of key ecosystems in the Amu Darya River basin have been completed. The results, including the Package of Joint Measures to Improve the Environmental Situation and the documentary film "From the Pamir Heights to the Amu Darya Lower Reaches" were presented at the third meeting of the Basin Dialogues in the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins (December 2, Tashkent).

4.2. Country Level

Issues related to socioeconomic development of the Aral Sea region and the improvement of living conditions for the population are being addressed in Kazakhstan under the national program "Zhasyl Kazakhstan" ("Green Kazakhstan" for 2021–2025)[26]; as well as the Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2024–2030 Concept for Transition of Kazakhstan to Green Economy and the Concept for the Development of Water Management System for 2024–2030.

In **Turkmenistan**, relevant measures are being implemented as part of the National Aral Program 2021–2025, the National Forest Program for 2021–2025, and the project "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Nature Value Ecosystems in the Aral Sea Basin for Multiple Benefits."

Uzbekistan. In 2025, the year has been designated the Year of Environmental Protection and Green Economy. Institutional reforms have been implemented, including the reorganization of the Forestry Agency into the Agency for Afforestation, Expansion of Green Areas, and Combating Desertification (UP No.90, of 30 May 2025), along with the establishment of the Center for Digitalization of Forestry (PP RUz No.197 of 30 May, 2025) [27]. In addition, the Aral School has been established[28], and the National Committee on Ecology and Climate Change, operating under the Ministry of Ecology, Natural Resources, and Climate Change, together with the State Inspectorate for Environmental Control, has been formed (UP RUz No. 217 of 18 November 2025). An office of the International Union for Conservation of Nature was also opened in Tashkent

[25] as part of the project Studies on priority issues in the field of water, energy and environment in the Amu Darya and Syr Darya basins under the regional program "Climate-sensitive water resource management in Central Asia" (30 September, Astana)

[26] PP RK No. 731 of 12 October 2021

[27] the sole operator of the "Smart Forestry" information platform

[28] The first two themes of the initiative are the food system and water in the Aral Sea region

(2 June).

4.3. Efforts on Afforestation and Combatting Desertification

Kazakhstan. According to data from the Committee on Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the area of the Aral Sea dried bed covers 6 Mha, of which 2.8 Mha are located within Kazakhstan's territory. Since 2021, afforestation has been implemented on 1.0 Mha of the dried seabed, including sowing of 3,223.4 tons of saxaul and halophytic shrub seeds and planting of 53.2 mln of saxaul seedlings. Between 2021 and 2024, planting activities were carried out on an area of 672,000 ha. The target is to expand saxaul plantations to 1.1 Mha by 2025.

In addition, the Concept for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for 2026–2035 has been approved (PPRK No. 1206 of 31 December 2025), providing for the establishment of new tree nurseries covering 80 thous. ha and annual planting of 20 thous. ha of the dried seabed.

Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan (the total dried seabed area – 3.2 Mha), a total of 1730 thous. ha of forest plantations was established during 2018 – 2023. The area of afforestation is planned to be expanded to 2 Mha by 2026 and to 2.6 Mha by 2030.

4.4. Restoration of Infrastructure and Water Levels of the North Aral Sea (NAS)

Trends in the filling of the North Aral Sea. Thanks to the coordination of reservoir operating regimes on the Syr Darya River and compliance with intergovernmental agreements, inflow into the North Aral Sea have exceeded 6 billion cubic meters over the past three years. As a result, the volume of the North Aral Sea increased from 18.9 bcm in 2022 to 23 bcm in 2025.

Modernization of the Kokaral Dam[29]. Under the project Preservation of the Kokaral Dam and Restoration of the Syr Darya River Delta in the Aral District of Kyzylorda Province (2022–2026), cleaning of the Tushcha, Saryteren, and Karashalan-1 canals, as well as restoration of the Tair protective dam have been completed. Work is currently underway to reinforce the Kokaral and Akshaout dams, clean the Karashalan-2 canal, and construct headworks on the four aforementioned canals. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2026.

Kazakhstan, in partnership with the World Bank, is launching the second phase of the Northern Aral Sea restoration project (2026–2029). The initiative

[29]separates the Northern Aral Sea from the Big Aral Sea

includes the reconstruction of the Kokaral Dam, with plans to raise the water level to 44 meters above sea level.

5. Automation of gauging stations and adoption of advanced Information and Communication Technologies

5.1. Interstate Cooperation and Transboundary Facilities

Kazakhstan–Uzbekistan. An Intergovernmental Agreement on the Joint Management and Rational Use of Transboundary Water[30] was signed on 15 November 2025 in Tashkent. The parties agreed to implement a joint automated system for monitoring inflow and outflow at transboundary sections with real-time data exchange. A project to automate 10 gauging stations along the Syr Darya River was also approved. GIZ completed the development of terms of reference (19 January 2026, Turkistan).

Tajikistan–Uzbekistan. The “Patar” and “Sarvak” gauging stations along the transboundary Big Fergana Canal and Northern Fergana Canal have been successfully automated. Further work will focus on joint rehabilitation and operation of gauging stations, maintenance of equipment, and exchange and use of the collected data (23 February 2024).

Kazakhstan–Kyrgyzstan. A 2026–2028 Cooperation Program in the field of operational and production activities between the State Enterprise “KazHydromet” and the Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic has been signed[31]. The program provides for the exchange of online hydrological information on rivers and reservoirs, forecasts of basin runoff and sediment accumulation, as well as the sharing of experience and joint research (12–13 November 2025, Astana).

5.2 Development of National Information Systems and Implementation of Forecast Models

Kazakhstan. The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in cooperation with the National Water Information and

[30] The Agreement builds upon the existing international obligations of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, including the Agreement of Central Asian States of 18 February 1992 on cooperation in the joint management, use, and protection of water resources of interstate sources, as well as the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses.
[31] during a meeting held as part of the implementation of the Protocol of the 13th session of the Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan Intergovernmental Council, which took place in Astana on 12-13 November 2025

Analytical Center (NAO), is developing the National Water Information System. To date, 9 out of 15 modules have been launched on a pilot basis. The system includes an innovative mapping module that visualizes the conditions of Kazakhstan's water bodies, their water levels, and dynamics.

A module has also been developed for reporting on water abstraction, use, and discharge (2TP-Water Management), primary water accounting (PWA), and real-time monitoring of the current status of water resources. Pilot testing of the system and user training are scheduled to take place by the end of the year. The system tracks data across eight water basins, features an interactive map of water bodies, and provides visualization of more than 1,109 hydraulic structures and 43 gauging stations on transboundary water bodies. Daily monitoring and control are conducted for 82 reservoirs, covering 13 branches of the SE "Kazvodkhoz" and 8 basin inspectorates. In the future, the system is expected to transition to real-time monitoring, which will significantly improve the responsiveness, accuracy, and effectiveness of water management.

The Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development, in collaboration with relevant agencies, has developed "Tasqyn" - an information system for flood forecasting and modeling. The system simulates potential emergencies and generates forecasts to support strategic decision-making.

Analysis showed that the "Tasqyn" information system demonstrated high effectiveness in forecasting floods during spring 2025. The system successfully predicted 75% (12 out of 16 locations) of flooding events, confirming its applicability as a tool for early warning and response to flood threats. The model's average accuracy is 85%.

Starting in 2024, the Water Information and Analytical Center of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been adapting the TALSIM-NG system for forecasting inflows to reservoirs. At this stage, regular runoff forecasts are generated for the Yesil, Nura, Zhayik, Syr Darya, Shu, Talas, Tobol, and Yertis River basins using the TALSIM-NG hydrological model.

Currently, short-term and long-term water discharge forecasts on 97 gauging stations (KazHydromet) are transmitted to the "Tasqyn" information system. Forecasts are produced for a short-term (up to 15 days) and a seasonal (3–6 months) horizon. During the flood season, seasonal forecasts are updated weekly, while short-term forecasts - daily.

The installation and deployment of the "Water Base" IS have now been completed. Specialists from the National Joint-Stock Company "Kazhydrogeology" are learning the system. GIZ is expected to procure necessary equipment in 2026, after which the "Water Base" system will be further adapted for use in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

At the same time, in addition to the transfer and installation of the “Water Base” IS, work is ongoing with GIZ under EU co-financing as part of the project “Equipping the Situation Analysis Center for the National Hydrogeological Service “Kazhydrogeology”. Under this initiative, the delivery of equipment and supplies is also expected in 2026.

In addition, as part of the National Water Information System (NWIS), work on the implementation of the “Groundwater” module is ongoing jointly with the Water Information and Analytical Center.

At the same time, data from 3,927 observation wells of the State Groundwater Monitoring Network have been uploaded to NWIS. Furthermore, the source data in ShapeFile format of the Hydrogeological Map Atlas were provided.

In the future, the NWIS “Groundwater” module and the “Water Base” IS are expected to be integrated to facilitate the exchange of groundwater monitoring data and support further system development.

Tajikistan. The State Unitary Enterprise “Center for Digitalization, Innovation, and Professional Development in Agriculture” [32,33] has been established in Tajikistan. It is intended to serve as a platform for providing systematic training for agricultural specialists in modern technologies and for enhancing the effectiveness of digitalization processes (18 December, Dushanbe). In addition, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, jointly with the IRDP/TRIGGER project (GIZ), has adopted the SPHY [34] and WEAP hydrological modeling tools at the basin level.

Turkmenistan. The Concept for Digital Economy Development in Turkmenistan for 2026–2028 was approved on 8 October. In addition, the State Program for the Development of Digital Economy for 2026–2028, along with its action plan, was approved in January 2026.

Uzbekistan. The Water Management and Irrigation Development Program in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2025–2028 has been adopted, including Section II on “Water Sector Digitalization.” UP No.183 of 13 October 2025, “On Measures to Further Accelerate the Process of Digitalization and Sustainable Development of the Water Sector,” provides for the transition of water management to a digital platform, acceleration of digitalization in the sector, establishment of a Center for Digitalization and Monitoring, launch of the Water accounting information system (April 2026), and integration of the system with the

[32] Tajikistan approved the Agricultural Digitalization Program for 2025–2029 (29 May 2025), developed with the support of FAO and aimed at advancing the digital transformation of the agricultural sector.
[33] as part of the Agriculture Resilience Project implemented with the support of the World Bank
[34] The model allows for estimation of water generation within the basin and the water balance

“Digital Agriculture” platform.

In addition, PPRUz No.47 of 5 February 2026 introduces strict digital monitoring measures, including the use of GPS trackers and QR codes on equipment, with data integration into the “Suvnazorat” system.

SIC ICWC. Syr Darya River Basin**:** The balance of river water and main tributaries have been refined for the period 2019–2023. Assistance was provided in preparing recommendations for the effective allocation of water resources, taking climate change into account, in the Naryn and Karadarya river basins[35]. Amu Darya River Basin: In 2024, control measurements were conducted at key gauging stations and canals in the middle reaches (13–23 September, Turkmenabad; 13–23 October, Lebap province), and the methodology for calculating the water balance was updated. BWO Amu Darya has got methodological and computational tools and information databases for calculating river water balance components for the section between the Kelif and Darganat g/s, along with recommendations on acceptable ranges of balance discrepancies.

As part of the World Bank and SEI[36] project “Water-Energy Nexus Systems Modeling,” the WEAP and LEAP models have been adapted to the conditions of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins, and the potential for their integrated use to assess water–energy scenarios and support decision-making has been explored. In collaboration with experts from Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, an assessment is also conducted[37] of the technical condition of gauging stations in the Syr Darya River basin and the need for their automation.

5.3 Automation of Irrigation Systems

Kazakhstan. Work is underway to automate more than 3,500 km of irrigation canals, covering 367 facilities across all key regions. Starting in 2026, the SE “Kazvodkhoz” initiated the digitalization of 86 reconstructed irrigation canals with a total length of 502 km. With support from the IBRD, 103 canals are being renovated and automated, with more than 900 km expected to be modernized by 2027. Design and cost estimate documentation is also developed for the automation of additional 263 canals. As a result, by 2028, digital technologies are expected to cover at least 40% of water infrastructure, with a target of reaching 100% coverage by 2030.

Turkmenistan. An automated water metering system has been put into operation along the Karakum canal to ensure sustainable water management. In

[35] as part of the EU We-ACT project

[36] Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

[37] At expense of “Regional Mechanisms for a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transformation of the Energy-Water-Land Nexus in Central Asia"/IKI project

Mary Velayat, water meters[38] have been installed at 13 locations along the Murghab River.

Uzbekistan. Ministry of Water Resources[39] is implementing measures to line canals and irrigation ditches with concrete, improve pump efficiency, and introduce water-saving technologies and digitalization. By 2024, water-saving technologies have been adopted across 326,000 ha. “Smart Water” systems have been installed at 12,988 water metering stations across reservoirs and irrigation systems. Diver systems have been deployed at 8,894 wells to monitor groundwater parameters and soil salinity levels, while water consumption monitoring devices have been installed at 1,739 pumping stations.

Automated management has been introduced at 80 major water facilities. In addition, 11 automated gauging stations have been installed on small rivers in the Fergana Valley, including the Karabagish, Mailisuv, Sarikanda, Uchkurghan, Gava, Chadak, Kal, Kasansay, Shahimardansay, Sarikanda, and Dugoba rivers[40].

In collaboration with the Hungarian company Art Work Design, preliminary design work is underway for the project Digitalization of Water Management in Uzbekistan. In addition, in cooperation with the Korean Rural Community Corporation, a project concept has been developed for Development of Water Management in Uzbekistan for the period 2027–2030, with an estimated budget of $8 mln.

The President of Uzbekistan has set the task of revising irrigation depthds and the hydromodule zoning system, as well as digitizing all stages of water use and implementing contour-based water metering. The initiative also includes installing “smart” meters at all reservoirs, establishing online monitoring of water volumes, and taking measures to reduce siltation. In addition, a unified integrated platform, “Digital Agriculture,” is planned for launch (31 July).

[38] The equipment was handed over to the State Committee for Water Resources (Goskomvodkhoz) of Turkmenistan as part of the "Water, Education, and Cooperation" project, funded by USAID and implemented by RECCA

[39] At the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan, 2024 was declared a “breakthrough year” in the water sector for concrete lining of canals, and 2025 was declared a year for improving the efficiency of pumping stations

[40] as part of the "Climate Change and Sustainability in Central Asia" project (UzHydromet and UNDP, with the financial support of EU)

6. Developing an Integrated and Mutually Beneficial Framework for Water and Energy Cooperation in Central Asia

6.1. Institutional Development and Strategic Initiatives

Global and regional levels. The President of Kazakhstan proposed the establishment of a **Water and Energy Consortium** and the joint construction of hydropower facilities during the 6th Consultative Meeting of the Heads of State (9 August 2024, Astana). Kazakhstan also raised the issue of creating a sustainable cooperation mechanism for the effective use of water and energy resources in Central Asia during the general debate at the 79th session of the UN General Assembly (28 September 2024, New York).

The following groups have been established and are actively operating:

- **Regional working group** to discuss institutional and financial models for cooperation[41]. Four meetings have been held. SIC ICWC presented for discussion approaches to improving the institutional and financial mechanisms of water and energy cooperation in Central Asia.[42] (10 December 2024, Tashkent)[43]; Country representatives outlined their initiatives and approaches to cooperation in the field of water and energy; partners also presented preliminary findings and approaches from regional initiatives (10 July 2025, Astana);
- **Kazakhstan–Uzbekistan Joint Working Group** for coordinating efforts on development of mutually beneficial mechanism of water-energy cooperation**.** The 2nd meeting of the Joint Working Group was held on 19 January 2026 in Turkistan.

6.2. Key Bilateral and Trilateral Agreements

Energy sector. The Government of Kazakhstan has approved the signing of an Agreement with the Government of Tajikistan on energy cooperation[44] (26 April 2025). At a meeting between the energy ministers of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, the Kazakh party confirmed its readiness to sign an intergovernmental agreement on electricity supplies from the Rogun HPP. The parties also discussed prospects for synchronizing the power grids of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan,

[41] established as part of the "Green Central Asia" Initiative

[42] Prepared as part of the "Regional Mechanisms for a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transformation of the Energy-Water-Land Nexus in Central Asia"

[43] The event was organized by GIZ, the OECD, and the SIC ICWC

[44] The draft Agreement was approved by Government Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 276 of 26 April 2025.

and Uzbekistan (2–4 October 2025, Astana).

Tajikistan–Uzbekistan. An agreement has been signed between the two governments regarding the supply of electricity from the Rogun HPP to Uzbekistan during periods of shortage (30 June 2025, Tashkent).

Tajikistan–Turkmenistan. Issues related to strengthening energy cooperation were discussed at a meeting between the Minister of Energy and Water Resources of Tajikistan and the Ambassador of Turkmenistan to Tajikistan (26 November 2025, Dushanbe).

In the area of water–energy balance management (Syr Darya Basin), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan:

- signed a package of protocols governing the water–energy balance in the Syr Darya Basin through 2026. Agreements were reached on water releases from the Toktogul reservoir in exchange for electricity supplies from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as on the terms for the transit of electricity from Russia to the Kyrgyz Republic via Kazakhstan's power grids (7 September 2025, Cholpon-Ata).
- agreed on the terms of water and energy cooperation. The results of the 2025 growing season were reviewed, and plans for water storage in the Toktogul reservoir for 2025–2026 were approved (21–22 November 2025, Almaty).
- The parties agreed to further strengthen water and energy coordination (13 February 2026, Tashkent).

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan discussed issues related to the safe handling of the fall–winter period and the stable operation of hydropower systems during the growing season. The parties agreed on power grid operating modes and outlined further steps to strengthen regional cooperation (Tashkent, 16 February 2026).

7. Regional Cooperation and Water Diplomacy

7.1. Global and Regional Initiatives

Kazakhstan has strengthened its legal and institutional framework for water cooperation by ratifying the UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 67-VIII, 25 March 2024) and acceding to the UN Protocol on

Water and Health (January 19, 2026). Kazakhstan also proposed the establishment of the SCO Center for Water Issues at the SCO Summit in Tianjin (1 September 2025) and the adoption of a Central Asian framework convention on water use (Tashkent, 16 November 2025). In addition, the UN Regional SDG Center for Central Asia and Afghanistan [45] was inaugurated in Almaty on 3 August 2025.

Tajikistan continues to advance the "Dushanbe Water Process." A key milestone was the Third High-Level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development, 2018–2028," (Dushanbe, 10-13 June 2024). The conference consolidated the outcomes of the 2023 UN Water Conference and contributed to the implementation of the Water Action Agenda. At the 80th session of the UN General Assembly, Tajikistan announced its intention to host the next high-level conference in 2026.

At **Turkmenistan's** initiative, the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution "2025 – International Year of Peace and Trust" [46](A/RES/78/266) on March 21, 2024. Turkmenistan has also put forward several significant initiatives in the field of water diplomacy, including on the establishment of a UN Regional Council on water use in Central Asia, with the headquarters in Ashgabat[47], and a Regional Center for combating sesertification for the countries of Central Asia[48]. In addition, efforts have been launched to accelerate the development and adoption of UN conventions on the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. The UN General Assembly also adopted the "Awaza Political Declaration"[49] (A/RES/80/3) on 14 October 2025, in New York.

Uzbekistan has expanded its international commitments in the field of public health and environmental protection by acceding to the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes[50]. At the Consultative Meeting of the Heads of State of Central Asia in Tashkent on 16 November 2025, Uzbekistan proposed the designation of 2026–2036 as the "Decade of Practical Action for the Rational Use of Water in Central Asia," the adoption of a Concept for Green Development in Central Asia, and the inclusion of Afghanistan in the regional dialogue on water sharing in the Amu Darya basin.

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[45] The Center was established by a UN General Assembly resolution.

[46] The resolution was co-sponsored by 86 countries.

[47] It was proposed at the "One Water Summit."

[48] The initiative was presented at the 80th session of the UN General Assembly, held on 23 September in New York (https://www.mfa.gov.tm/ru/news/5574)

[49] The document reflects the key conclusions and strategic directions contained in the "Awaza Action Programme for 2024–2034", adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC3), held from 5 to 8 August in Turkmenbashi

[50] PP RUz No.362 of 9 November 2023 "On Accession to International Treaty"

In 2026, Uzbekistan was selected as one of three countries worldwide to accelerate progress toward the achievement of SDG 6. The country's experience and case study are scheduled to be presented in July 2026 in New York as part of the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and at the 2026 Water Conference in the United Arab Emirates.

SIC ICWC has reaffirmed its status as a leading global expert platform. It was selected as co-coordinator of the "Water Diplomacy" theme for the 11th World Water Forum in Riyadh and continues to serve as Chair of the Implementation Committee of the Water Convention. The Center is also a member of the Board of the World Water Council, the International Scientific Committee of the 19th World Water Congress (IWRA), and the Scientific Advisory Board of the 5th Istanbul International Water Forum.

In addition, SIC ICWC continues to develop partnerships through regional projects with the OECD, UNECE, GIZ, the World Bank, UNEP, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the University of Manchester. The Center also collaborates with FAO, the Korea Rural Community Corporation, and other international partners.

7.2. Multilateral and Bilateral Agreements and Meetings

Regional Level. Several important regional events and initiatives took place. These included the launch of the Central Asian Nature Partnership during the "High-Level Policy Dialogue: Scaling up Financing and Investment for Environmental Goals in Central Asia"[51] (11 March 2025, Tashkent); the International Conference "Water Diplomacy in Central Asia: Trust, Dialogue and Multilateral Cooperation for Sustainable Development," which was attended by a delegation from Afghanistan (10 April 2025, Tashkent); and the International Forum marking the 30th Anniversary of Turkmenistan's Permanent Neutrality (12 December 2025, Ashgabat), at which Kazakhstan proposed the establishment of an international water organization under the auspices of the United Nations and the development of a regional framework convention to harmonize water-use regulations among neighboring countries; the 28th Session of the SPECA Working Group on Water, Energy, and the Environment (20 January 2026, Ashgabat).

Kazakhstan–Kyrgyzstan–Uzbekistan. The parties discussed progress on the Kambarata-1 hydropower project and ongoing cooperation in its implementation (28 January 2025, Tashkent; 8-10 June 2025, Bishkek).

[51] organized by the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MEEPCC), BMUV, the EBRD, and the OECD.

Kazakhstan–Tajikistan–Uzbekistan. The parties discussed cooperation in the modernization of water pumping infrastructure, investment mobilization, and the exchange of technical expertise (2 August 2025, Dushanbe).

Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan–Uzbekistan. The First Fergana Peace Forum, "Fergana Valley: Joining Forces for Peace and Progress" was held on 15-16 October 2025 in Fergana.

Kazakhstan–Kyrgyzstan. The parties agreed on a schedule to release 580 mcm of water through the Shu and Talas rivers during the irrigation season (25 April 2025, Astana; 35th meeting of the Kazakhstan–Kyrgyzstan Commission).

Kazakhstan–Uzbekistan. An Intergovernmental Agreement on the Joint Management and Rational Use of Transboundary Water Bodies[52] was signed (15 November 2025, Tashkent). The parties also held the 8th meeting of the Regional Working Group on Water Quality and the Uzbekistan–Kazakhstan Joint Working Group (Commission) on the Syr Darya River Basin (10-11 December 2025, Astana).

Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan. The parties decided to establish a Joint Tajik–Kyrgyz Water Commission[53] during a state visit (13 March 2025, Bishkek). The Commission held its first meeting on 9 October 2025, in Dushanbe.

Tajikistan–Uzbekistan. The 7th meeting of the Joint Working Group on the Integrated Management of Transboundary River Resources was held (3 August 2025, Dushanbe).

Uzbekistan–Turkmenistan. During the 5th meeting of the Joint Commission, the parties reached agreements and identified priority areas for cooperation in water management (30 January 2026, Khiva).

Tajikistan. A Water Diplomacy Center [54] was inaugurated in Dushanbe as a platform for capacity building, scientific cooperation, and dialogue on transboundary and climate-related water management issues (12 November 2025).

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[52] Agreement builds upon the existing international obligations of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, including the 1992 Agreement on cooperation in the joint management, use, and protection of water resources from transboundary sources, as well as the provisions of the UN Convention on Transboundary Waters and the Convention on the Law of Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses

[53] The Regulations on the Commission were approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic, No. 860-t of 4 October 2025 and the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, No. 534 of 18 October 2025

[54] The Center was established under the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and with the support of the GIZ regional program "Climate Sensitive Water Resources Management in Central Asia"

8. Capacity Building and Scientific Cooperation

8.1. Improving National Education Systems

Countries across the region have undertaken significant efforts to strengthen the institutional framework for water education and introduce innovative curricula and training opportunities.

Kazakhstan. The Kazakh National University of Water Management and Irrigation has been established in Taraz. The university is launching new academic programs, including degree programs in Hydroecology and Water Diplomacy, the latter developed in partnership with Corvinus University of Budapest. Water-related disciplines have also been added to the Bolashak International Scholarship program.

Training in water diplomacy is currently offered at four universities, with 37 students enrolled. The program is administered under the field of study of Hydrology, for which 38 state-funded grants have been allocated for 2025.

In 2023, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, in cooperation with the Institute of Geography and Water Security, launched a master's program in Water Diplomacy. A similar master's-level program, also titled Water Diplomacy, is offered at K.I. Satbayev Kazakh National Technical University. S. Amanzholov East Kazakhstan University trains specialists in hydroecology, water protection and management. The program equips students with skills in applying modern geoinformation technologies to water management, analyzing water pollution and treatment processes, and carrying out professional activities in line with environmental standards.

The Kazakh-German University offers a master's program in "Integrated Water Resources Management", which addresses interdisciplinary issues related to the allocation, management, and sustainable use of water resources in Central Asia. The program was developed in collaboration with Freie Universität Berlin.

In 2025, Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University also developed a bachelor's program in Water Diplomacy. Student enrolment is scheduled to begin in the 2026–2027 academic year.

Tajikistan has approved the Concept for the Development of Higher Education to Support the Training of Water Sector Specialists through 2030. The country has also introduced digital innovations in education, including the launch of the Maktabmobile.tj platform and the Soro project, which aims to integrate artificial intelligence into the education system.

Turkmenistan is implementing the 2024–2052 Strategy for the Development of the Science Sector (approved by Presidential Decree of September

24, 2024) and the Strategy for Higher Professional Education in Turkmenistan for 2026–2052. These initiatives are intended to comprehensively modernize the country's higher education system.

Uzbekistan has adopted the Concept for Enhancing Environmental Awareness through 2030, along with a roadmap for its implementation in 2025–2026 and a set of target indicators (PP RUz of 15 May 2025). Measures to strengthen water research were approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, No. 482 of 31 July 2025. In 2025, an IT Center and a digital library were established at the Research Institute of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers (TIIAME). In addition, a master's degree program in Water Diplomacy is launched. The Resolution "On Additional Measures to Improve Water Efficiency" places particular emphasis on capacity building and professional training, including the application of best practices from the People's Republic of China and the TIIAME. The initiative aims to develop a new generation of water-sector specialists (PP Ruz 47 of 5 February 2026).

A master's degree program in Water Diplomacy has been launched through a collaboration between UWED and the National Research University TIIAME. In addition, the President has initiated the establishment of a Regional Center of Excellence in Water Management at the National Research University TIIAME.

8.2 Professional Development and Practical Training

Kazakhstan. As part of the 2024–2025 Roadmap for Water Sector Workforce Development, more than 1,500 specialists completed professional training programs, including 125 who undertook practical training at enterprises in the People's Republic of China. The two countries have agreed to continue this joint training initiative. Plans are also underway to establish five Sustainable Irrigation Training Centers at branches of SE "Kazvodkhoz" in Turkistan, Kyzylorda, Zhambyl, Almaty, and Zhetisu provinces. In addition, a joint college is planned in cooperation with the People's Republic of China to train specialists for the water sector. More than two million schoolchildren participated in nationwide education and awareness campaigns promoting water conservation and the sustainable use of water resources.

Starting in 2025, a phased increase in salaries for water sector employees was introduced. In addition, the state honorary title "Honoured Water Professional" was established.

A Youth and Children's Forum on Water and Climate was held as part of the Third Dushanbe Water Action Conference on 10 June 2024 in Dushanbe. Several specialized training programs were also organized for young profession-

als, including training on: (1) integrated water resources management, international water law, and transboundary cooperation, held on 16–18 June 2025 in Khujand; (2) glaciology, held on 23 December 2025; and (3) strengthening technical capacity under the Paris Agreement, held on 13–16 January. From March to June, the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC), with the support of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, conducted a series of training sessions for water professionals.

The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tatarstan launched a trilingual professional journal, *Energy and Water Resources*.

Turkmenistan. Ashgabat was admitted to the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities on 4 December 2025, together with 72 other cities from 46 countries.

The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with UNICEF, launched the Green School Program to promote the integration of environmental education into the school curriculum. In addition, a curriculum and methodological guide on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction were developed for preschool education institutions.

The following events were organized: (1) A training course on water diplomacy and the WEFE Nexus simulation game for students of the International University of Humanities and Development and the Institute of International Relations 16-18 April 2024)[55]; (2) A series of workshops [56] on climate change adaptation and integration of IWRM practices for representatives of government agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local communities (January–July 2025); (3) A training workshop [57] on capacity building for the teaching staff of the State Energy Institute[58] (12-16 January 2026, Ashgabat).

Suvchillar maktabi (School of Water Workers)[59] are actively operating in all regions of **Uzbekistan.** During the first phase of the initiative, more than 61,000 farmers and irrigators from 155 districts across the country received training. In addition, 13 School of Water Workers were established in Karakalpakstan (2024). In collaboration with a research institute, a new program has

[55] with the support of RECCA and UNRCCA

[56] organized by UNDP/GCF

[57] part of the project "European Union for a Green Turkmenistan: Policy Dialogue and Climate Action 2024–2028", with support from GIZ

[58] under the Memoranda of Understanding between the State Energy Institute of Turkmenistan and Clausthal University of Technology, as well as Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg in Germany (1-5September 2025)

[59] Established in May 2023 on the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan, with the objective of enhancing water-use culture and promoting water-saving technologies.

been developed to cultivate climate-resilient cotton varieties. Under this initiative, 7,000 ha of “smart” pilot fields will be established across 155 districts, equipped with solar panels, water-monitoring systems, and seasonal field shelters. Water cooperation with Turkey is also strengthened. In late 2025, 36 specialists from the Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan and its subordinate agencies completed a training internship in Turkey.

The following Government Decrees were adopted: (1) “On Measures to Further Improve the System for Training Engineering Personnel in Agriculture and Water Sectors” (PP RUz No.122 of 2 April 2026); (2) “On Measures to Fundamentally Reform the System for Training Qualified Personnel in the Field of Emergency Response” (PP RUz No. 123 of 3 April 2026).

In 2025, the following events were held: (1) A seminar “Financing and Government Support for the Implementation of Modern Water-Saving Irrigation Technologies in the Republic of Uzbekistan” for specialists from Tajikistan (August 14–15, Tashkent); (2) Hands-on training workshops for farmers on corn cultivation (September, Surkhandarya province); (3) A training seminar on hydrometry for the staff of organizations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan (October 20, Tashkent); (4) A regional workshop on the rational use of water resources, reduction of water losses, and implementation of modern water-saving technologies for specialists from water management organizations in Bukhara, Samarkand, Navoi, Surkhandarya, and Kashkadarya provinces (26 October).

SIC ICWC, together with partners[60] is working to strengthen and potentially integrate activities of the ICWC Regional Training Center and the EECCA Expert Platform on Water Security, Sustainable Development, and Future Studies, with the aim of enhancing the capacity of water-sector practitioners, including youth and women.

In 2024, a series of training sessions for water management specialists was organized in collaboration with SIC ICSD and with the support of UNDP Turkmenistan. A training manual for trainers entitled *Integration of Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change in Water Management Planning in Turkmenistan* was also published.

In cooperation with KazNIIVKh[61] advanced training courses were conducted for specialists and branch managers of SJC “Kazvodkhoz” (31 March–1 April and 2-3 April 2024). In 2025, support was provided for the organization [62]

[60] as part of the project "Regional Mechanisms for a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transformation of the Energy-Water-Land Nexus in Central Asia"/IKI project

[61] as part of the project "Regional Mechanisms for a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transformation of the Energy-Water-Land Nexus in Central Asia"/IKI project

[62] as part of the project "Regional Mechanisms for a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transfor-

of the following events: (1) A training seminar, organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the International Centre for Water Resources Management, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the OECD, to explain the provisions of the Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (6-10 October, Astana); (2) An international conference, organized jointly with the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan and partner organizations, dedicated to water cooperation and the improvement of water legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan (17 November, Tashkent).

The CroWD project, implemented by IHE Delft, is currently underway and focuses on education and research in the areas of water diplomacy, climate narratives, and strengthening water security in transboundary river basins. As part of the project, experts from SIC ICWC deliver lectures at several universities across Central Asia, as well as at the *Suvchilar Maktabi* (School of Water Workers) at the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The two canals, *Dustlik* and *Eski Tuyatortar*, as unique irrigation structures with a history spanning more than 100 years, received the prestigious WHIS Award 2025[63] and were inscribed on the ICID World Heritage Irrigation Structures List. The nomination dossiers were prepared by SIC ICWC on the basis of the Expert Platform for Water Security, Sustainable Development and Future Studies within the framework of the IKI project and submitted to the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) on behalf of the National Committee of Uzbekistan on Irrigation and Drainage. In addition, a collection of articles entitled “Water Heritage of Central Asia: Its Value for Present and Future Generations” was prepared with the participation of experts and young professionals from countries across the region.

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mation of the Energy-Water-Land Nexus in Central Asia"/IKI project

[63] The award is granted annually by ICID to irrigation structures older than 100 years that represent outstanding examples of sustainable operation and long-term management, as well as to structures of exceptional archival value that are no longer operational.

Analysis of water management situation in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya River basins

Syr Darya River basin

During the 2025-2026non-growing season, actual inflow to the upper reservoirs of the Syr Darya River basin (Toktogul, Andijan, and Charvak) amounted to 5.27 km³, or 100% of the norm and 109% of the BWO Syr Darya forecast. Inflow to the Toktogul reservoir totaled 3.05 km³, or 106% of the forecast. The inflow to the Andijan reservoir was 4% below forecast, while the inflow to the Charvak reservoir was 28% above forecast. Total actual water releases from the upper reservoirs amounted to 9.76 km³, exceeding the planned volume by 5%.

The total lateral inflow in the reaches from Toktogul to Shardara reservoirs, including inflows from the Karadarya and Chirchik rivers, amounted to 9.48 km^3, or 103% of the forecast.

Water releases from the Toktogul reservoir amounted to 7.32 km³, exceeding the planned volume by 0.55 km³ (8%). The above-plan releases were attributable to additional electricity generation at the Toktogul HPP and across the Naryn reservoir cascade.

By the end of the season, the water volume in the Toktogul reservoir amounted to 7.10 km³, or 95% of the volume projected in the BWO Syr Darya operating schedule. Reservoir drawdown reached 4.27 km³, exceeding the planned level by 0.38 km³.

During the non-growing season, inflow to the Bakhri Tojik reservoir amounted to 10.31 km³, exceeding the BWO Syr Darya schedule by 0.68 km³. Water releases to the river totaled 7.93 km³, which was 0.06 km³ above the scheduled volume. As a result, reservoir storage increased by 2.37 km³, reaching 3.40 km³ by the end of the season.

Inflow to the Shardara reservoir totaled 9.69 km³, which was 0.18 km³ above the volume projected in the BWO Syr Darya schedule. As of 1 April 2026, reservoir storage reached 5.15 km³ (99%) of the scheduled volume. Total releases from the Shardara reservoir amounted to 4.17 km³, or 90% of the planned volume. This included 4.00 km³ released into the river and 0.17 km³ diverted to the Kyzylkum canal. No releases to the Arnasay system were planned or carried out.

Water withdrawals from the Naryn and Syr Darya rivers upstream of the Shardara reservoir totaled 3.85 km³ (91% of the approved water withdrawal limit) during the 2025–2026 non-growing season. This included: 0.03 km³ (62% of

the limit) for the Kyrgyz Republic, 0.04 km³ (10% of the limit) for the Republic of Tajikistan, and 3.32 km³ (99% of the limit) for the Republic of Uzbekistan. The lower withdrawals in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were due to the absence of water demands during this period.

According to data from the Committee for Water Regulation, Protection and Use under the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the actual inflow to the Aral Sea totaled 0.53 km³.

The river and reservoir water balances are presented in **Tables 1.2 and 1.3**, respectively.

Available water resources among the countries by reach of the Syr Darya River basin are shown in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1

Water withdrawal and available water supply of the countries in the Syr Darya River basin (up to the Shardara reservoir) during the 2025–2026 non-growing season

№		Water volume, km^3		Available water supply, %
		Lim-it/Schedule	Actual	Season
1	Total water withdrawal	4.22	3.85	91
2	Water withdrawal by state:			
	Kyrgyz Republic	0.05	0.03	62
	Republic of Uzbekistan	3.35	3.32	99
	Republic of Tajikistan	0.37	0.04	10
	Republic of Kazakhstan	0.46	0.47	101
3	Water withdrawal by river reach			
3.1	Toktogul reservoir – Uchkurgan hydroscheme	1.38	1.48	107
	Including:			
	Kyrgyz Republic	0.04	0.03	63
	Republic of Tajikistan	0.08	0.03	41
	Republic of Uzbekistan	1.25	1.42	113
3.2	Uchkurgan hydroscheme-Bakhri Tojik hydroscheme	0.25	0.22	88
	Including:			
	Kyrgyz Republic	0.01	0.00	58
	Republic of Tajikistan	0.07	0.00	3
	Republic of Uzbekistan	0.17	0.21	123
3.3	Bakhri Tojik hydroscheme-Shardara reservoir	2.60	2.15	83
	Including:			
	Republic of Kazakhstan	0.46	0.47	101
	Republic of Tajikistan	0.21	0.00	1
	Republic of Uzbekistan	1.92	1.69	88
4	Inflow to Shardara reservoir	9.51	9.69	102
	Discharge to Arnasay	0.00	0.00	
5	Water supply to Arnasay (Karateren g/s)	1.21	0.53	44

Table 1.2

River water balance of the Syr Darya River during the 2025–2026 non-growing season

№	Balance item	Water volume, km^3		
		Forecast/ plan	Actual	Deviation (actual - plan)
1	Inflow to the Toktogul reservoir	2.88	3.05	0.17
2	Lateral inflow in the Toktogul reservoir – Shardara reservoir reach (+)	9.24	9.48	0.24
	Including:			
2.1	*Disharge from the Karadarya river*	1.341	1.16	-0.19
2.2	*Discharge from the Chirchik river*	1.206	0.88	-0.32
2.3	*Lateral inflow from CDN and small rivers*	6.690	7.44	0.75
3	Flow regulation by reservoir: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	2.14	1.89	-0.25
	Including:			
3.1	*Toktogul reservoir*	3.89	4.27	0.37
3.2	*Bakhri Tojik reservoir*	-1.75	-2.37	-0.62
4	Regulated flow (1+2+3)	14.26	14.43	0.17
5	Water diversion in the Toktogul – Shardara reach (-)	-4.22	-3.85	0.37
6	Inflow to the Shardara reservoir	9.51	9.69	0.18
7	Water releases from Shardara reservoir into the river	4.63	4.00	-0.63
8	Flow depletion in the Shardara–Aral reach[64]	3.42	3.47	0.05
9	Water supply to the Aral Sea (Karateren g/s)[65]	1.21	0.53	-0.68

[64] Water withdrawal plus water losses along the river, minus later inflow

[65] According to the Committee for Water Regulation, Protection and Use under the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Table 1.3

Reservoir water balance in the Syr Darya River basin during the 2025-2026 non-growing season

№	Balance item	Water volume, km^3		
		Forecast/ plan	Actual	Deviation (actual - plan)
1	**Toktogul reservoir**			
1.1	Inflow to the reservoir	2.88	3.05	0.17
1.2	Water volume in reservoir:			
	- beginning of the season (1 October 2025)	11.37	11.37	0.00
	- end of the season (1 April 2026)	7.48	7.10	-0.38
1.3	Water releases from the reservoir	6.78	7.32	0.55
1.4	Flow regulation: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	3.89	4.27	0.37
2	**Andijan reservoir**			
2.1	Inflow to the reservoir	0.88	0.85	-0.03
2.2	Water volume in reservoir:			
	- beginning of the season (1 October 2025)	0.79	0.79	0
	- end of the season (1 April 2026)	1.10	1.17	0.07
2.3	Water releases from the reservoir	0.58	0.47	-0.10
2.5	Flow regulation: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	-0.31	-0.38	-0.07
3	**Charvak reservoir**			
3.1	Inflow to the reservoir	1.07	1.37	0.30
3.2	Water volume in reservoir:			
	- beginning of the season (1 October 2025)	1.37	1.37	0
	- end of the season (1 April 2026)	0.51	0.65	0.13
3.3	Water releases from the reservoir	1.92	1.97	0.05
3.4	Flow regulation: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	0.85	0.60	-0.24
4	**Bakhri Tojik reservoir**			
4.1	Inflow to the reservoir	9.62	10.31	0.68
4.2	Lateral inflow	0.41	0.32	-0.09
4.3	Water volume in reservoir:			
	- beginning of the season (1 October 2025)	1.55	1.55	0.00
	- end of the season (1 April 2026)	3.41	3.40	0.00
4.4	Water releases from reservoir	7.98	7.96	-0.02

№	Balance item	Water volume, km^3		
		Forecast/ plan	Actual	Deviation (actual - plan)
	Including:			
	- water releases into the river	7.87	7.93	0.06
	- water withdrawal from the reservoir	0.11	0.03	-0.08
4.5	Flow regulation: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	-1.75	-2.37	-0.62
5	**Shardara reservoir**			
5.1	Inflow to the reservoir	9.51	9.69	0.18
5.2	Lateral inflow	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.3	Water volume in reservoir:			
	- beginning of the season (1 October 2025)	0.43	0.43	0.00
	- end of the season (1 April 2026)	5.22	5.15	-0.07
5.4	Water releases from reservoir	4.63	4.17	-0.46
	Including:			
	- discharge into Arnasay	0	0	
	- water releases into the river	4.63	4.00	-0.63
	- water withdrawal from the reservoir	0.00	0.17	0.17
5.5	Flow regulation: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	-4.87	-5.68	-0.81
	TOTAL flow regulation by reservoirs: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	-2.19	-3.57	-1.37

Amu Darya River basin

The actual water content in the Amu Darya River at the nominal Kerki gauging station (upstream of the Garagumdarya intake) totaled 11.03 km³, exceeding the BWO Amu Darya schedule by 3% and representing 78% of the norm (14.2 km³).

Inflow to the Nurek reservoir amounted to 4.04 km³ (104% of forecast), while water releases totaled 7.43 km³ (98% of the BWO Amu Darya schedule). Reservoir drawdown contributed 3.39 km³ to river flow. By the end of the season, storage in the reservoir decreased to 6.47 km³, exceeding the planned volume of 6.10 km³.

In the reservoirs of the Tuyamuyun Hydroscheme (TMHS), the planned storage target was not met. As of 1 April, storage stood at 3.01 km³, compared to a planned volume of 3.37 km³. Actual inflow totaled 6.59 km³, which was 0.07 km³ above the planned volume. Total releases from the TMHS, including releases to the river and diversions from its run-of-river reservoir, amounted to 5.13 km³, or 88% of the planned volume.

Water supply to the countries ranged from 79% to 91% of the planned volume (Table 2.1). In the upper reaches, the water supply level averaged 84%, including 85% in Tajikistan and 71% in Uzbekistan (Surkhandarya province). In the middle reaches (from the nominal Kerki gauging station to the Darganat gauging station), the water supply level reached 94%, including 96% in Turkmenistan and 89% in Uzbekistan. In the lower reaches, the corresponding figure was 69%, including 71% in Turkmenistan and 68% in Uzbekistan.

The established limit for sanitary and environmental flow to the canals in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya was utilized at 68%, corresponding to a total water supply of 0.54 km³. According to UzHydromet data, 1.35 km³ of water reached the Aral Sea region and the Aral Sea, or 64% of the planned volume.

The river and reservoir water balances are presented in Tables 2.2 and 2.3, respectively.

Table 2.1

Indicators of water supply for the countries of the Amu Darya River basin during the 2025–2026 non-growing season

№	Water-user	Water volume, km^3		Available water supply, %
		Limit / schedule	Actual	Season
1	Total water withdrawal	**15.86**	**13.48**	85
2	By state:			
	Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-
	Republic of Tajikistan	3.01	2.58	85
	Turkmenistan	6.50	5.89	91
	Republic of Uzbekistan	6.35	5.01	79
3	Downstream of nominal Kerki g/s	**12.48**	**10.64**	85
	Including:			
	Turkmenistan	6.50	5.89	91
	Republic of Uzbekistan	5.98	4.75	79
4	By river reaches			
4.1	Upper reaches	3.38	2.84	84
	Including:			
	Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-
	Republic of Tajikistan	3.01	2.58	85
	Republic of Uzbekistan, Surkhandarya province	0.37	0.26	71
4.2	Middle reaches	8.34	7.80	94
	Including:			
	Turkmenistan	5.10	4.903	96
	Republic of Uzbekistan	3.24	2.90	89
4.3	Lower reaches	4.13	2.83	69
	Including:			
	Turkmenistan	1.40	0.988	71
	Republic of Uzbekistan	2.74	1.85	68
5	Sanitary-environmental flow for downstream canals	0.80	0.54	68
	Including:			
	Turkmenistan	0.15	0.12	83
	Republic of Uzbekistan	0.65	0.42	64
6	Water supply to the Aral Sea region and the Aral Sea	2.10	1.35	64

Table 2.2

Amu Darya River Water Balance during the 2025-2026 non-growing season

Balance item	Water volume, km3		Deviation (actual-plan)
	Forecast/ plan	Actual	
1. Water content of the Amu Darya River – un-regulated flow at the nominal Kerki gauging station.	10.74	11.03	0.289
2. Regulated flow in Nurek reservoir: recharge (+) or diversion (-) of flow	3.69	3.39	-0.30
3. Water withdrawal in the middle reaches (-)	-8.34	-7.80	0.54
4. Return flow (CDN) in the middle reaches (+)	0.93	0.50	-0.43
6. River flow at Darganata g/s	6.52	6.59	0.07
7. Water releases from TMHS (including water diversion from the reservoir)	5.84	5.13	-0.72
8. Water withdrawal in the lower reaches, including water diversion from TMHS (-)	-4.13	-2.83	1.30
9. Emergency-environmental flow to canals (-)	-0.80	-0.54	0.26
10. Amu Darya River flow at Samanbay g/s	0.67	0.67	0.00

Table 2.3

Reservoir water balance in the Amu Darya River basin during the 2025-2026 non-growing season

Balance item	Water volume, km^3		Deviation (actual-plan)
	Fore-cast/Plan	Actual	
1 Nurek reservoir			
1.1. Inflow to the reservoir	3.88	4.04	0.16
1.2. Water volume in the reservoir:			
– beginning of the season (1 October 2025)	10.51	10.51	0.00
– end of the season (1 April 2026)	6.10	6.47	0.37
1.3. Water releases from reservoir	7.57	7.43	-0.15
1.4. Flow regulation: recharge (+) or diversion of flow (-)	3.69	3.39	-0.30
2 TMHS reservoirs			
2.1 River flow to Darganata g/s	6.52	6.59	0.07
2.2. Water volume in reservoirs:			
– beginning of the season (1 October 2025)	3.60	3.60	0.00
– end of the season (1 April 2026)	3.37	3.01	-0.36
2.3. Water releases from hydroscheme	5.84	5.13	-0.72
Including:			
– water releases into the river	3.92	3.73	-0.19
– water withdrawal	1.92	1.39	-0.53
2.4. Flow regulation: recharge (+) or diversion (-) of flow	-0.68	-2.86	-2.18

In Memoriam

Rim A. Giniyatullin

On April 20, Rim Abdullovich Giniyatullin passed away at the age of 83.

R.A. Giniyatullin was born on September 18, 1943, in the village of Karatepa, near the town of Dashtabad in the Zaamin district of Jizzakh province, into a family of teachers.

He began his professional career as a laborer and subsequently worked as a foreman, engineer, and senior engineer at the Ministry of Construction of the Uzbek SSR (1957–1968). He later served as Deputy Head and Head of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Uzbek SSR (1968–1980); Deputy Minister and Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Uzbek SSR; Deputy Chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and Minister of the Uzbek SSR (1981–1989); Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1989–1996); and Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1996–1997). He served as Chair of the Ex-

ecutive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) from 1997 to 1999, and as Project Manager of the "Water Resources and Environmental Management in the Aral Sea Basin" project, implemented with the support of GEF, the World Bank, the international consulting firm BDPA, and IFAS (1999–2007).

His outstanding contributions received wide recognition. He was awarded the USSR's highest distinction, the Order of Lenin, as well as the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. He was also awarded state honors of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Orders of "Mehnat Shuhrati" and "Dustlik." He was granted the honorary titles of "Honored Irrigator of the Republic of Uzbekistan," "Honored Mentor of the Republic of Uzbekistan," and "Honored Irrigator of the Republic of Karakalpakstan." He was also an Honorary Member of the ICWC.

In addition, he served as Chairman of the Council of Elders of the Tatar and Bashkir peoples of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Editorial office:

Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent 100187, SIC ICWC, Karasu-4, 11-A

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